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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2009



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

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Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

Data From the National Health
Interview Survey

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Health Statistics

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Objectives

This report presents both age-adjusted and unadjusted statistics from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) on selected health measures for children under age 18, classified by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. The topics covered are asthma, allergies, learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school days missed due to illness or injury, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care.

New in 2009—Data on food and skin allergies, previously combined in “other allergies,” are presented separately in this report.

Data Source

NHIS is a multistage probability sample survey conducted annually by interviewers of the U.S. Census Bureau for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Center for Health Statistics and is representative of the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Data are collected for all family members during face-to-face interviews with adults present at the time of interview. Additional information about children is collected for one randomly selected child per family in face-to-face interviews with an adult proxy respondent familiar with the child’s health.

Selected Highlights

In 2009, most U.S. children aged 17 and under had excellent or very good health (84%). However, 8% of children had no health insurance coverage, and 5% of children had no usual place of health care. Fourteen percent of children had ever been diagnosed with asthma. An estimated 8% of children aged 3–17 had a learning disability, and an estimated 9% of children had ADHD.

Keywords: health conditions • access to care • unmet medical need • ADHD

Summary Health Statistics for U.S. Children: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

by Barbara Bloom, M.P.A.; Robin A. Cohen, Ph.D.; and Gulnur Freeman, M.P.A., Division of Health Interview Statistics

Introduction

This report is one in a set of reports summarizing data from the 2009 National Health Interview Survey (NHIS), a multipurpose health survey conducted by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). This report provides national estimates for a broad range of health measures for the U.S. civilian noninstitutionalized population of children aged 17 and under. Two other reports in this set provide estimates of selected health measures for the U.S. population and for adults (1,2). These three volumes of descriptive statistics and highlights are published for each year of NHIS (3–5), and since 1997 have replaced the annual, one-volume Current Estimates series (6).

Estimates are presented for asthma, allergies, learning disability, attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), prescription medication use, respondent-assessed health status, school days missed due to illness or injury, usual place of health care, time since last contact with a health care professional, selected measures of health care access and utilization, and dental care. [Information regarding injuries to children is in “Summary Health Statistics for the U.S. Population: National Health Interview Survey, 2009” (1).] Estimates are derived from the Sample Child and the Family Core components of the annual NHIS Basic Module and are shown in [Tables 1–18](#) for various subgroups of the population,

including those defined by sex, age, race, Hispanic origin, family structure, parent education, family income, poverty status, health insurance coverage, place of residence, region, and current health status. Estimates for other characteristics of special relevance are also included, where appropriate. [Appendix I](#) contains brief technical notes including information about age adjustment and unknown values ([Tables I–III](#)); [Appendix II](#), the definitions of terms used in this report; and [Appendix III](#), the tables of unadjusted estimates ([Tables IV–XV](#)).

NHIS has been an important source of information about health and health care in the United States since it was first conducted in 1957. Given the ever-changing nature of the U.S. population, the NHIS questionnaire has been revised every 10–15 years, with the latest revision occurring in 1997. The first design changes were introduced in 1973 and the first procedural changes in 1975 (7). In 1982, the NHIS questionnaire and data preparation procedures of the survey were extensively revised. The basic concepts of NHIS changed in some cases; in other cases, the concepts were measured in a different way. For a more complete explanation of these changes see Series 10, No. 150, Appendix IV (8). In 1985, a new sample design for NHIS and a different method of presenting sampling errors were introduced (9,10). In 1995, another change in the sample design was introduced, including the oversampling of black and Hispanic persons (11).

In 1997, the NHIS questionnaire was substantially revised and the means of administration was changed to computer-assisted personal interviewing. This new design improved the ability of NHIS to provide important health information. However, comparisons of the NHIS data collected before and after the beginning of 1997 should not be undertaken without a careful examination of the changes across survey instruments (6,8,10).

In response to the changing demographics of the U.S. population, in 1997 the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) issued new standards for collecting data on race and Hispanic origin (12). Most notably, the new standards allow respondents to the census and federal surveys to indicate more than one group in answering questions on race. Additionally, the category “Asian or Pacific Islander” is now split into two distinct categories, “Asian” and “Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander,” for data collection purposes. Although NHIS had allowed respondents to choose more than one race group for many years, NHIS became fully compliant with all the new race and ethnicity standards with the fielding of the 1999 survey. The tables in this report reflect these new standards. The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

The NHIS sample is redesigned and redrawn about every 10 years to better measure the changing U.S. population and to meet new survey objectives. A new sample design for NHIS was implemented in 2006. The fundamental structure of the new 2006 NHIS sample design is very similar to the previous 1995–2005 NHIS sample design, including state-level stratification. The new sample design reduced the NHIS sample size by about 13%, compared with the 1995–2005 NHIS. Oversampling of the black and Hispanic populations has been retained in the 2006 design to allow for more precise

estimation of health characteristics in these growing minority populations. The new sample design also oversamples the Asian population. In addition, the sample adult selection process has been revised so that when black, Hispanic, or Asian persons aged 65 and over are present, they have an increased chance of being selected as the sample adult.

Additionally, beginning in the 2003 NHIS, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where “other race” was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the “other race” response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where “other race” was the only race response, it is treated as missing, and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category “White” because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race/ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.html>.

Methods

Data Source

The main objective of NHIS is to monitor the health of the U.S. population through the collection and analysis of data on a broad range of health topics. The target population for NHIS is the civilian noninstitutionalized population of the United States. Persons excluded are patients in long-term care institutions (e.g., nursing homes for the elderly, hospitals for the chronically ill or physically or intellectually disabled, and wards for abused or neglected children); correctional facilities (e.g., prisons or jails, juvenile detention centers, halfway houses); active duty Armed Forces personnel (although their civilian family members are included);

and U.S. nationals living in foreign countries. Each year, a representative sample of households across the country is selected for NHIS using a multistage cluster sample design. Details on sample design can be found in “Design and Estimation for the National Health Interview Survey, 1995–2004” (11). Trained interviewers from the U.S. Census Bureau visit each selected household and administer NHIS in person. Detailed interviewer instructions can be found in the NHIS field representative’s manual (13).

The annual NHIS questionnaire, now called the Basic Module or Core, consists of three main components: the Family Core, the Sample Adult Core, and the Sample Child Core. The Family Core collects information for all family members regarding household composition and sociodemographic characteristics, along with basic indicators of health status, activity limitations, and utilization of health care services. Any responsible family member equal to or greater than the age of majority for a given state may respond to questions in the Family Core. In most states this age is 18 years, but in Alabama and Nebraska this age is 19 and in Mississippi it is 21. For children and for adults not available during the interview, information is provided by a knowledgeable adult family member (usually aged 18 and over, see above) residing in the household. Although considerable effort is made to ensure accurate reporting, the information from both proxies and self-respondents may be inaccurate because the respondent is unaware of relevant information, has forgotten it, does not wish to reveal it to an interviewer, or does not understand the intended meaning of the question.

The Sample Adult and Sample Child Cores obtain additional information on the health of one randomly selected adult and child in the family; the sample adult responds for himself or herself, and a knowledgeable adult in the family provides proxy responses for the sample child. The Sample Child Core is the primary source of data for this report, with information regarding demographic characteristics, health insurance, and

access to medical care derived from the Family Core.

The interviewed sample for 2009 consisted of 33,856 households, which yielded 88,446 persons in 34,640 families. A total of 12,404 children aged 17 and under were eligible for the Sample Child questionnaire. Data were collected for 11,156 sample children, a conditional response rate of 89.9%. The unconditional or final response rate for the Sample Child component was calculated by multiplying the conditional rate by the final family response rate of 81.6%, yielding a rate of 73.4% (14).

Estimation Procedures

Data presented in this report are weighted to provide national health estimates. The sample child record weight is used for all estimates shown in this report with the exception of estimates for respondent-assessed health status, uninsured for health care, unmet medical needs, and delayed care due to cost, where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used because the data for these variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child, in order to produce more precise estimates. These weights were calibrated by NCHS staff to produce numbers consistent with the civilian noninstitutionalized population estimates of the United States by age, sex, and race/ethnicity, based on projections from the 2000 U.S. Census.

For each health measure, weighted frequencies and weighted percentages for all children and for various subgroups of the child population are shown. All counts are expressed in thousands. Counts for persons of unknown status with respect to each health characteristic of interest are not shown separately in the tables, nor are they included in the calculation of percentages, to make the presentation of the estimates more straightforward. For all health measures in this report, the overall percentage unknown is typically small, in most cases less than 1%, and is shown in [Appendix I](#). Nevertheless, these unknown cases are included in the total population counts for each table. Therefore, note that readers may obtain

slightly different percentages than those shown in the tables if they elect to calculate percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables.

In addition, some of the sociodemographic variables used to delineate various subgroups of the population have unknown values. For most of these variables, the percentage unknown is small. However, in the case of family income, no income information is available for about 5% of sample children in the 2009 survey, and only a broad range for their families' income was provided for about 14% of sample children (refer to the section on Income and Poverty Status Changes for more information). Poverty status, which is based on family income, therefore also has a high nonresponse rate (see [Appendix I](#)). Estimates in this publication are based on reported income and may differ from other measures of income that are based on imputed income data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Health estimates for persons with these unknown sociodemographic characteristics are not shown in the tables, but readers should refer to [Appendix I](#) for more information on the quantities of cases in the unknown income and poverty status categories.

Transition to the 2000 Census-based Weights

In Summary Health Statistics reports prior to 2003, the weights for NHIS data were derived from 1990 census-based postcensal population estimates. Beginning with the 2003 data, NHIS transitioned to weights derived from the 2000 census-based population estimates. The impact of this transition was assessed for the 2002 NHIS by comparing estimates for selected health characteristics using the 1990 census-based weights with those using the 2000 census-based weights. Although the effect of new population controls on survey estimates differed by type of health characteristic, the effect of this change on health characteristic rates was small but was somewhat larger for weighted frequencies (15).

Age Adjustment

Beginning with the 2002 report, estimates are provided in two sets of tables. Unless otherwise specified, the percentages in the first set ([Tables 1–18](#)) were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Age adjustment was used to permit comparison among various sociodemographic subgroups that may have different age structures (16,17). In most cases, the age groups used for age adjustment are the same age groups presented in the tables. The age-adjusted estimates in this report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports if different age groups were used for age adjustment or different record weights were used. The second set ([Tables IV–XV in Appendix III](#)) provides estimates that are not age adjusted so that readers may compare current estimates with those published in the 1997–2001 Summary Health Statistics reports and may see the effects of age adjustment on the 2009 estimates (see [Appendix I](#) for details on age adjustment). Frequency tables have been removed from the age-unadjusted set of tables in [Appendix III](#) to eliminate redundancy in the report.

Income and Poverty Status Changes

Starting with the 2007 NHIS, the income amount follow-up questions that had been in place since 1997 were replaced with a series of unfolding bracket questions. This decision was based on the relatively poor performance of the 1997–2006 versions of the follow-up income amount questions and on the results of a 2006 field test that compared unfolding bracket follow-up questions with the income amount follow-up questions used since 1997. For more information about the 2006 field test, refer to [Appendix I](#).

The unfolding bracket method utilized a series of closed-ended income range questions (e.g., “Is it less than \$50,000?”) for respondents who failed

to provide the exact amount of the family's income. The closed-ended income range questions were constructed so that each successive question established a smaller range for the amount of the family's income in the last calendar year.

Based on results from the 2006 field test, the unfolding bracket follow-up questions performed better than the follow-up income questions used from 1997 to 2006. For example, the percentage of unknown responses for a three-category poverty status variable was 17% using the income unfolding bracket follow-up questions compared with 31% using the income follow-up amount questions from 1997 to 2006.

Because of these positive results, the unfolding bracket income follow-up questions were implemented during the first quarter of the 2007 NHIS. Due to the differences in the income follow-up questions between 1997–2006 and 2007–2009, income and poverty status estimates from 2007–2009 may not be comparable with those from prior years.

Sample Reductions in the 2009 National Health Interview Survey

As in 2002–2004 and 2006–2008, the 2009 NHIS was faced with a budget shortfall. As a result, NCHS and the Division of Health Interview Statistics decided to reduce the size of the 2009 NHIS sample. The goal of the 2009 sample cuts was strictly monetary savings. The NHIS sample was reduced by approximately 50% during January–March 2009. The 2009 sample reduction was implemented in the same way as the 2006, 2007, and 2008 sample reductions. The timing of the reduction was different in 2009 than in 2006, 2007, and 2008; the 2006 and 2007 reductions occurred during July–September and the 2008 reduction occurred during October–December. Newly available funding later in 2009 permitted an expansion during October–December to increase that quarter's normal sample size by approximately 50%. The net effect of the January–March reduction and the

October–December expansion is that the 2009 NHIS sample size is approximately the same as it would be if the sample had been maintained at a normal level during the entire calendar year.

Data Limitations

As mentioned above, the redesigned NHIS is somewhat different in content, format, and mode of data collection from earlier versions of the survey. These changes can make it complex to compare 1997–2009 NHIS estimates with those of earlier years. The 2006–2009 NHIS is based on a different sample design, including the oversampling of the Asian population as well as Hispanic, black, or Asian sample adults aged 65 and over, and a permanent sample reduction of 13%, compared with the 1997–2005 NHIS. The change in sample design should be considered when comparing estimates from the 2006–2009 NHIS with those from 2005 and earlier years. Beginning in 2003, NHIS uses weights derived from the 2000 U.S. Census-based population estimates. Analysts who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition, for example, comparing 2005 with 2002, need to recognize that some of the observed differences may be due to the change in the population estimates. Unadjusted percentage estimates shown in the [Appendix III](#) tables of this report may be compared with those published in Summary Health Statistics reports of 1997–2001, which did not contain age-adjusted estimates. Age-adjusted estimates in this report should not be compared with earlier unadjusted estimates unless it can be demonstrated that the effect of age adjustment is minimal.

It is important to note that frequencies are underestimates due to item nonresponse and unknowns, both of which are excluded from the tables (with the exception of the “all children” or “total” columns shown in each table). See [Appendix I](#) for more information about the number of unknowns with respect to each health characteristic.

Interpretation of estimates should only be made after reviewing [Appendix](#)

[I](#), which contains important information about the methods used to obtain the estimates, changes in the survey instrument, and measurement issues currently being evaluated.

Variance Estimation and Significance Testing

NHIS data are based on a sample of the population and are, therefore, subject to sampling error. Standard errors are reported to indicate the reliability of the estimates. Estimates and standard errors were calculated using SUDAAN software, which takes into account the complex sampling design of NHIS. The Taylor series linearization method was used for variance estimation in SUDAAN (18).

Standard errors are shown for all percentages in the tables (but not for the frequencies). Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are considered unreliable and are indicated with an asterisk (*). Estimates with relative standard errors greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger (†), but the estimates are not shown. The statistical significance of differences between point estimates was evaluated using two-sided *t* tests at the 0.05 level and assuming independence. Terms such as “greater than,” “less than,” “more likely,” “less likely,” “compared with,” or “opposed to” indicate a statistically significant difference between estimates, whereas “similar,” “no difference,” or “comparable” indicate that the estimates are not significantly different. A lack of commentary about any two estimates should not be interpreted to mean that a *t* test was performed and the difference was found to be not significant. Furthermore, these tests did not take multiple comparisons into account.

Further Information

Data users can obtain the latest information about NHIS by periodically checking the website <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. This website features downloadable public-use data and documentation for recent surveys, as

well as important information about any modifications or updates to the data or documentation.

Researchers may also wish to join the NHIS electronic mail list. To do so, go to <http://www.cdc.gov/subscribe.html>. Fill in the appropriate information, and click the “National Health Interview Survey (NHIS) researchers” box, followed by the “Subscribe” button at the bottom of the page. The listserv consists of approximately 4,000 NHIS data users located around the world who receive e-news about NHIS surveys (e.g., new releases of data or modifications to existing data), publications, conferences, and workshops.

Selected Highlights

In the following section, brief, bulleted summaries of the estimates shown in [Tables 1–18](#) are presented. Estimated percentages were age adjusted by the direct method using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. In most cases, the age groups used to adjust estimated percentages are the same age groups presented in the tables (see table notes for age-adjustment groups).

Asthma ([Table 1](#))

- Over 10 million U.S. children aged 17 and under (14%) have ever been diagnosed with asthma; 7.1 million children still have asthma (10%).
- Boys (17%) were more likely than girls (11%) to have ever been diagnosed with asthma.
- Non-Hispanic black children were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (22%) or to still have asthma (17%) than Hispanic children (13% and 8%) or non-Hispanic white children (12% and 8%).
- Children in poor families were more likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma (18%) or to still have asthma (14%) than children in families that were not poor (13% and 8%).

- Children who lived in the West (7%) were less likely to still have asthma than children who lived in the Northeast (11%), the Midwest (11%), or the South (10%).
- Children in fair or poor health (49%) were about four times as likely to have ever been diagnosed with asthma and almost five and one-half times as likely to still have asthma (43%) as children in excellent or very good health (12% and 8%).

Allergies ([Table 2](#))

- Ten percent of U.S. children aged 17 and under suffered from hay fever in the past 12 months, 11% from respiratory allergies, 5% from food allergies, and 12% from skin allergies.
- White children were more likely to have had hay fever (10%) than black children (8%).
- Black children were more likely to have had skin allergies (18%) than white children (11%) or Asian children (13%).
- Hispanic children were less likely than non-Hispanic children to have had each type of allergy including hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies.
- Children with a parent who had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have respiratory allergies and hay fever than children with parents who had less education.
- Children in fair or poor health were at least twice as likely to have had respiratory allergies (26%) or food allergies (12%) as children in excellent or very good health (10% and 5%).

Learning Disability and ADHD ([Table 3](#))

- In 2009, 5 million children aged 3–17 had a learning disability (8%); 11% of boys had a learning disability compared with 6% of girls.
- Black children (9%) and white children (8%) were more likely to

have a learning disability than Asian children (3%).

- In families with an income of less than \$35,000, the percentage of children with a learning disability (12%) was more than twice that of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more (5%).
- Five million children aged 3–17 had ADHD (9%). Boys (12%) were more than twice as likely as girls to have ADHD (5%).
- Hispanic children were less likely to have ADHD (5%) than non-Hispanic white children (10%) or non-Hispanic black children (10%).
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have learning disabilities (11%) or ADHD (11%) compared with children in two-parent families (7% and 8%).
- When compared with children with an excellent or very good health status, children with a fair or poor health status were almost six times as likely to have a learning disability (35% and 6%) and more than twice as likely to have ADHD (21% and 8%).

Prescription Medication Use for at Least 3 Months ([Table 4](#))

- In 2009, more than 9.5 million children in the United States had a health problem for which prescription medication had been taken regularly for at least 3 months (14%).
- Boys (16%) were more likely than girls (11%) to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months.
- Seventeen percent of youths aged 12–17 were on regular medication compared with 15% of children aged 5–11 and 7% of children aged 4 and under.
- White children (14%) and black children (14%) were more likely to have been on regular medication for at least 3 months than Asian children (5%).
- Non-Hispanic children were more likely to have been on regular medication (15%) than Hispanic children (8%).

- Children whose parent had education beyond a high school diploma were more likely to have been on regular medication (14%) than children whose parent did not obtain a high school diploma or the equivalent (10%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public health insurance coverage (16%) were more likely than children with private coverage (13%) or children with no health insurance coverage (5%) to have been on regular medication.

Respondent-assessed Health Status (Tables 5–8)

- In 2009, the majority of children in the United States enjoyed excellent health (42 million or 57%), and another almost 20 million children had very good health (27%).
- As the level of parent education increased, the percentage of children with excellent health increased.
- Poverty status was associated with children's health. About 44% of children in poor families were in excellent health compared with 65% of children in families that were not poor.
- Children with private health insurance were more likely to be in excellent health (65%) than children with Medicaid or other public coverage (45%).
- Overall, 2% of children were in fair or poor health.
- Children in poor families were four times as likely to be in fair or poor health (4%) as children in families that were not poor (1%).
- In general, most children's health status remained about the same as last year.

School Days Missed Due to Illness or Injury (Tables 9 and 10)

- About one-quarter (14 million) of school-aged children (aged 5–17) missed no school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Asian children (43%) were more likely than black (34%) or white

children (24%) to have missed no days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.

- Five percent of children missed 11 or more days of school in the past 12 months due to illness or injury.
- Children in single-mother families were almost twice as likely to have been absent from school for 11 or more days in the past 12 months due to illness or injury (7%) compared with children in two-parent families (4%).

Usual Place of Health Care (Tables 11 and 12)

- In 2009, almost all children in the United States had a usual place of health care (95%). Non-Hispanic black children (96%) and non-Hispanic white children (96%) were more likely to have had a usual place of health care than Hispanic children (92%).
- Seventy-six percent of uninsured children had a usual place of health care compared with 98% of children with private health insurance and 96% of children with Medicaid or other public coverage.
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 75% used a doctor's office as their usual place of care; 24%, a clinic; 1%, a hospital outpatient clinic; and 1%, an emergency room.
- Children in poor families were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care (40%) than children in families that were not poor (15%).
- Among children with a usual place of health care, 86% with private health insurance, compared with 61% with Medicaid or other public coverage, used a doctor's office for that care.
- Five percent of uninsured children used an emergency room as their usual place of health care.
- Children living in the West (29%) or the Midwest (28%) were more likely to use a clinic as their usual place of health care than children living in the South (20%) or the Northeast (17%).

Time Since Last Contact With a Health Care Professional (Tables 13 and 14)

- Three-quarters of all children had contact with a doctor or other health professional at some time in the past 6 months.
- Children whose parent had more than a high school diploma were more likely to have had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months (78%) than children whose parent had less education (72% and 68%).
- Over three-quarters of children with private health insurance or Medicaid had contact with a doctor or other health professional in the past 6 months compared with over one-half of children with no insurance coverage.
- Thirteen percent of uninsured children had not had contact with a doctor or other health professional in more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 2% for children with private insurance coverage.

Selected Measures of Health Care Access (Table 15)

- In 2009, 6 million children had no health insurance coverage (8%).
- American Indian or Alaska Native children (19%) were at least twice as likely as white (8%), black (7%), or Asian (8%) children to be uninsured for health care.
- Twelve percent of children in families with an income less than \$35,000 and 13% of children in families with an income of \$35,000–\$49,999 had no health insurance compared with 2% of children in families with an income of \$100,000 or more.
- Children in poor and near-poor families were more likely to be uninsured for health care, to have unmet medical need, and to have delayed medical care than children in families that were not poor.

- Almost 2 million children were unable to get needed medical care because the family could not afford it (3%), and medical care for 3.5 million children was delayed because of worry about the cost (5%).
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have been unable to get medical care and to have delayed medical care compared with children in two-parent families.

Emergency Room Visits in the Past 12 Months (Table 16)

- In 2009, 10.4 million children living in the United States had an emergency room visit in the past 12 months (14%); 5.0 million children had two or more visits (7%).
- Asian children were less likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (4%) than black children (11%) or white children (6%).
- Children in single-mother families were twice as likely to have had two or more visits to an emergency room in the past 12 months (10%) than children in two-parent families (5%).
- Children with Medicaid or other public coverage were more likely to have had two or more emergency room visits in the past 12 months (10%) than children with no health insurance (6%) or children with private health insurance (4%).

Dental Care (Tables 17 and 18)

- In 2009, 4.6 million (7%) children aged 2–17 had unmet dental need because their families could not afford dental care.
- Children in single-mother families were more likely to have had unmet dental need (9%) than those in two-parent families (6%) or in single-father families (6%).
- Uninsured children (27%) were almost seven times as likely to have unmet dental need as children with private health insurance (4%) and almost four times as likely as

children with Medicaid or other public coverage (7%).

- Non-Hispanic white children were more likely to have had a dental contact in the past 6 months (65%) than non-Hispanic black children (55%) or Hispanic children (54%).
- Thirty-five percent of uninsured children had no dental contact for more than 2 years (including those who never had a contact) compared with 14% of children with Medicaid and 12% of children with private health insurance.

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Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Ever told had asthma ¹ | Still have asthma ² | Ever told had asthma ¹ | Still have asthma ² |
|--|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number in thousands ³ | Percent ⁴ (standard error) | | | |
| Total ⁵ (age-adjusted) | 73,996 | 10,196 | 7,111 | 13.9 (0.42) | 9.7 (0.37) |
| Total ⁵ (crude) | 73,996 | 10,196 | 7,111 | 13.8 (0.42) | 9.6 (0.37) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 6,210 | 4,268 | 16.6 (0.68) | 11.4 (0.61) |
| Female | 36,177 | 3,986 | 2,843 | 11.1 (0.54) | 7.9 (0.46) |
| Age ⁶ | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 1,668 | 1,332 | 7.9 (0.67) | 6.3 (0.60) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 4,246 | 2,997 | 15.2 (0.72) | 10.7 (0.63) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 4,282 | 2,781 | 17.2 (0.78) | 11.2 (0.68) |
| Race | | | | | |
| One race ⁷ | 71,276 | 9,719 | 6,734 | 13.8 (0.42) | 9.5 (0.37) |
| White | 55,807 | 6,829 | 4,544 | 12.3 (0.47) | 8.2 (0.40) |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 2,441 | 1,893 | 21.9 (1.25) | 17.0 (1.22) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | 75 | *57 | *10.1 (3.11) | *7.5 (2.71) |
| Asian | 3,023 | 347 | 232 | 11.3 (1.61) | 7.6 (1.40) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 358 | *27 | † | *11.3 (5.32) | † |
| Two or more races ⁸ | 2,720 | 476 | 377 | 18.1 (2.61) | 14.1 (1.97) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | 213 | 182 | 17.6 (3.29) | 15.1 (3.19) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | *118 | *86 | *20.9 (7.72) | *15.6 (4.92) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 2,051 | 1,276 | 12.9 (0.80) | 7.9 (0.62) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 1,153 | 757 | 10.4 (0.86) | 6.7 (0.73) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 8,145 | 5,835 | 14.2 (0.48) | 10.2 (0.43) |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 5,056 | 3,473 | 12.3 (0.55) | 8.4 (0.48) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 2,300 | 1,788 | 22.1 (1.31) | 17.3 (1.27) |
| Family structure ¹⁰ | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 5,964 | 4,003 | 11.9 (0.51) | 8.0 (0.45) |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 3,546 | 2,616 | 19.6 (0.98) | 14.5 (0.88) |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | 256 | 170 | 10.6 (1.84) | 7.2 (1.55) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | 430 | 322 | 20.4 (3.54) | 16.1 (3.42) |
| Parent's education ¹¹ | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 1,172 | 871 | 12.9 (1.27) | 9.5 (1.15) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹² | 14,626 | 2,262 | 1,555 | 15.6 (1.02) | 10.7 (0.92) |
| More than high school diploma | 47,674 | 6,306 | 4,337 | 13.4 (0.51) | 9.2 (0.44) |
| Family income ¹³ | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 3,928 | 2,906 | 17.4 (0.87) | 12.8 (0.79) |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 5,937 | 3,971 | 12.6 (0.51) | 8.5 (0.43) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 1,205 | 813 | 13.1 (1.24) | 8.9 (1.08) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 1,341 | 921 | 10.6 (0.91) | 7.3 (0.79) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 1,166 | 785 | 13.2 (1.29) | 8.9 (1.08) |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 2,225 | 1,452 | 13.5 (0.87) | 8.9 (0.73) |
| Poverty status ¹⁴ | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 2,623 | 2,009 | 18.3 (1.21) | 14.0 (1.11) |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 2,198 | 1,475 | 14.4 (0.99) | 9.6 (0.85) |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 4,884 | 3,276 | 12.5 (0.53) | 8.4 (0.45) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁵ | | | | | |
| Private | 40,817 | 5,188 | 3,472 | 12.5 (0.54) | 8.4 (0.48) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,656 | 3,951 | 2,918 | 16.8 (0.83) | 12.3 (0.75) |
| Other | 2,135 | 340 | 276 | 16.1 (2.42) | 13.0 (2.22) |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 693 | 427 | 10.7 (1.21) | 6.9 (1.03) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Ever told had asthma ¹ | Still have asthma ² | Ever told had asthma ¹ | Still have asthma ² |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Place of residence ¹⁶ | Number in thousands ³ | | Percent ⁴ (standard error) | | |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 5,387 | 3,865 | 14.0 (0.58) | 10.1 (0.52) |
| Small MSA | 23,370 | 3,048 | 2,055 | 13.3 (0.73) | 8.9 (0.60) |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 1,762 | 1,191 | 14.8 (1.14) | 10.0 (1.04) |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 1,906 | 1,386 | 15.3 (1.06) | 11.1 (0.90) |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 2,608 | 1,934 | 14.8 (1.00) | 10.9 (0.93) |
| South | 25,946 | 3,696 | 2,529 | 14.4 (0.65) | 9.8 (0.61) |
| West | 17,723 | 1,986 | 1,261 | 11.4 (0.77) | 7.2 (0.59) |
| Current health status | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,874 | 7,364 | 4,920 | 12.1 (0.43) | 8.1 (0.37) |
| Good | 10,805 | 2,209 | 1,666 | 20.4 (1.47) | 15.5 (1.34) |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | 623 | 526 | 49.1 (4.70) | 43.3 (4.47) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that [child's name] had asthma?"

²Based on the question, "Does [child's name] still have asthma?"

³Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

⁴Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁷In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁸Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁹Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

¹⁰Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹¹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Hay fever ¹ | Respiratory allergies ¹ | Food allergies ¹ | Skin allergies ¹ | Hay fever ¹ | Respiratory allergies ¹ | Food allergies ¹ | Skin allergies ¹ |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number in thousands ² | | | | | Percent ³ (standard error) | | | |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 73,996 | 7,198 | 8,206 | 3,854 | 8,913 | 9.9 (0.40) | 11.2 (0.43) | 5.2 (0.31) | 12.1 (0.47) |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 73,996 | 7,198 | 8,206 | 3,854 | 8,913 | 9.8 (0.40) | 11.1 (0.42) | 5.2 (0.32) | 12.1 (0.47) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 4,036 | 4,751 | 2,069 | 4,602 | 10.8 (0.57) | 12.7 (0.61) | 5.4 (0.48) | 12.2 (0.65) |
| Female | 36,177 | 3,162 | 3,455 | 1,785 | 4,311 | 8.9 (0.55) | 9.7 (0.52) | 4.9 (0.37) | 12.0 (0.61) |
| Age⁵ | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 858 | 1,620 | 1,185 | 2,912 | 4.1 (0.46) | 7.7 (0.70) | 5.6 (0.66) | 13.8 (0.92) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 3,103 | 3,664 | 1,374 | 3,808 | 11.1 (0.67) | 13.1 (0.82) | 4.9 (0.48) | 13.7 (0.81) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 3,237 | 2,923 | 1,295 | 2,193 | 13.0 (0.79) | 11.8 (0.71) | 5.2 (0.52) | 8.8 (0.60) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁶ | 71,276 | 6,825 | 7,868 | 3,699 | 8,472 | 9.7 (0.40) | 11.1 (0.44) | 5.2 (0.32) | 11.9 (0.47) |
| White | 55,807 | 5,626 | 6,222 | 2,805 | 5,840 | 10.2 (0.47) | 11.2 (0.52) | 5.0 (0.32) | 10.5 (0.51) |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 835 | 1,242 | 625 | 2,005 | 7.5 (0.72) | 11.2 (0.89) | 5.5 (0.67) | 17.9 (1.18) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | *104 | *63 | † | *96 | *13.6 (5.18) | *7.4 (3.27) | † | 12.5 (3.51) |
| Asian | 3,023 | 236 | 314 | 134 | 410 | 7.6 (1.43) | 10.1 (1.62) | 4.4 (0.88) | 13.4 (1.70) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 358 | † | *28 | † | † | † | *11.6 (5.31) | *17.0 (7.86) | *21.9 (8.82) |
| Two or more races ⁷ | 2,720 | 373 | 339 | 155 | 441 | 14.8 (2.81) | 13.1 (2.05) | 5.6 (1.35) | 15.9 (2.32) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | *135 | 135 | *48 | 233 | *11.2 (3.45) | 11.4 (2.77) | *3.7 (1.43) | 18.4 (3.98) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | *147 | *89 | † | *56 | *27.1 (8.33) | *16.0 (5.04) | † | *9.6 (3.36) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin⁸ and race | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 1,063 | 1,256 | 652 | 1,493 | 6.6 (0.57) | 7.7 (0.60) | 4.0 (0.44) | 9.0 (0.62) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 706 | 791 | 377 | 849 | 6.4 (0.65) | 7.0 (0.71) | 3.2 (0.47) | 7.3 (0.63) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 6,135 | 6,950 | 3,202 | 7,420 | 10.7 (0.49) | 12.2 (0.52) | 5.6 (0.39) | 13.0 (0.58) |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 4,697 | 5,143 | 2,186 | 4,541 | 11.4 (0.60) | 12.6 (0.66) | 5.3 (0.41) | 11.2 (0.66) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 774 | 1,173 | 607 | 1,913 | 7.5 (0.76) | 11.3 (0.93) | 5.7 (0.71) | 18.3 (1.23) |
| Family structure⁹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 5,073 | 5,404 | 2,785 | 5,683 | 10.2 (0.48) | 10.7 (0.49) | 5.4 (0.41) | 11.0 (0.51) |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 1,797 | 2,296 | 968 | 2,897 | 9.9 (0.81) | 12.7 (0.86) | 5.3 (0.53) | 16.2 (1.06) |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | *102 | 220 | *41 | 117 | 4.2 (1.26) | 10.1 (2.98) | *1.6 (0.55) | 5.2 (1.30) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | 226 | 286 | 61 | 215 | 9.5 (2.30) | 12.4 (2.21) | 2.7 (0.74) | 11.3 (2.15) |
| Parent's education¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 462 | 618 | 340 | 1,051 | 5.1 (0.70) | 6.5 (0.82) | 3.7 (0.63) | 11.3 (1.32) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹¹ | 14,626 | 1,271 | 1,417 | 640 | 1,549 | 8.7 (0.83) | 9.7 (0.83) | 4.4 (0.82) | 10.7 (0.96) |
| More than high school diploma | 47,674 | 5,232 | 5,881 | 2,814 | 6,097 | 11.2 (0.52) | 12.5 (0.57) | 5.9 (0.39) | 12.8 (0.59) |
| Family income¹² | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 1,902 | 2,700 | 1,169 | 3,094 | 8.5 (0.62) | 11.7 (0.77) | 5.0 (0.54) | 13.3 (0.85) |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 4,922 | 5,251 | 2,531 | 5,579 | 10.5 (0.52) | 11.2 (0.50) | 5.4 (0.40) | 12.0 (0.56) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 770 | 895 | 502 | 948 | 8.3 (0.99) | 9.8 (0.98) | 5.4 (0.78) | 10.4 (0.95) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 1,293 | 1,553 | 593 | 1,464 | 10.2 (1.12) | 12.3 (1.17) | 4.7 (0.61) | 11.7 (1.18) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 912 | 1,028 | 507 | 1,113 | 10.4 (1.13) | 11.7 (1.11) | 5.7 (0.95) | 12.4 (1.19) |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 1,947 | 1,776 | 928 | 2,055 | 11.8 (0.83) | 10.9 (0.74) | 5.8 (0.85) | 13.1 (0.99) |
| Poverty status¹³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 1,214 | 1,655 | 695 | 1,984 | 8.5 (0.80) | 11.2 (0.99) | 4.7 (0.72) | 13.6 (1.13) |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 1,253 | 1,746 | 771 | 1,815 | 8.2 (1.00) | 11.4 (0.94) | 5.0 (0.59) | 11.7 (0.98) |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 4,251 | 4,448 | 2,222 | 4,741 | 10.9 (0.53) | 11.5 (0.51) | 5.7 (0.45) | 12.3 (0.59) |
| Health insurance coverage¹⁴ | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 40,817 | 4,573 | 4,833 | 2,376 | 4,877 | 11.1 (0.58) | 11.8 (0.59) | 5.9 (0.51) | 12.1 (0.66) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,656 | 1,888 | 2,433 | 968 | 2,918 | 8.2 (0.64) | 10.1 (0.66) | 3.9 (0.37) | 11.7 (0.75) |
| Other | 2,135 | 150 | 270 | 185 | 380 | 7.4 (1.90) | 12.7 (2.33) | 8.4 (1.88) | 17.5 (2.39) |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 581 | 649 | 325 | 687 | 9.1 (1.34) | 10.3 (1.40) | 5.0 (0.94) | 11.5 (1.44) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 2. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Hay fever ¹ | Respiratory allergies ¹ | Food allergies ¹ | Skin allergies ¹ | Hay fever ¹ | Respiratory allergies ¹ | Food allergies ¹ | Skin allergies ¹ |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Place of residence ¹⁵ | Number in thousands ² | | | | | Percent ³ (standard error) | | | |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 3,684 | 3,891 | 2,179 | 4,962 | 9.6 (0.52) | 10.2 (0.60) | 5.6 (0.50) | 12.9 (0.69) |
| Small MSA. | 23,370 | 2,342 | 2,782 | 1,149 | 2,850 | 10.3 (0.77) | 12.0 (0.77) | 4.9 (0.44) | 12.2 (0.79) |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 1,172 | 1,533 | 527 | 1,101 | 9.9 (1.06) | 13.0 (1.17) | 4.4 (0.59) | 9.4 (0.93) |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 1,121 | 1,130 | 613 | 1,442 | 9.0 (0.91) | 9.1 (0.74) | 4.9 (0.63) | 11.7 (0.86) |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 1,573 | 2,031 | 862 | 2,273 | 8.9 (0.73) | 11.5 (0.80) | 4.9 (0.60) | 12.8 (0.98) |
| South | 25,946 | 2,624 | 3,652 | 1,353 | 3,143 | 10.3 (0.66) | 14.2 (0.89) | 5.2 (0.53) | 12.1 (0.81) |
| West | 17,723 | 1,880 | 1,393 | 1,026 | 2,055 | 10.8 (0.95) | 8.0 (0.71) | 5.8 (0.74) | 11.6 (0.99) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,874 | 5,746 | 6,294 | 3,107 | 7,077 | 9.5 (0.44) | 10.3 (0.43) | 5.0 (0.33) | 11.4 (0.48) |
| Good | 10,805 | 1,249 | 1,605 | 608 | 1,553 | 11.5 (1.08) | 14.9 (1.28) | 5.7 (0.88) | 14.5 (1.18) |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | 204 | 307 | 139 | 283 | 15.7 (2.98) | 25.5 (3.90) | 11.5 (2.43) | 21.4 (3.86) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the following questions: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [child's name] had any of the following conditions? Hay fever? Any kind of respiratory allergy? Any kind of food or digestive allergy? Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" See Appendix II for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report. A child may be counted in more than one category.

²Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁷Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁸Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁹Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children 3–17 years | Ever told had | | | |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | | Learning disability ¹ | Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ² | Learning disability ¹ | Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ² |
| | | | | | |
| | | Number in thousands ³ | | Percent ⁴ (standard error) | |
| Total ⁵ (age-adjusted) | 61,638 | 5,059 | 5,288 | 8.3 (0.37) | 8.6 (0.39) |
| Total ⁵ (crude) | 61,638 | 5,059 | 5,288 | 8.2 (0.37) | 8.6 (0.40) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 31,356 | 3,321 | 3,689 | 10.6 (0.61) | 11.8 (0.64) |
| Female | 30,281 | 1,738 | 1,599 | 5.8 (0.43) | 5.3 (0.41) |
| Age ⁶ | | | | | |
| 3–4 years | 8,776 | 245 | *133 | 2.8 (0.69) | *1.5 (0.54) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 2,120 | 2,121 | 7.6 (0.58) | 7.6 (0.53) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 2,695 | 3,035 | 10.8 (0.66) | 12.2 (0.78) |
| Race | | | | | |
| One race ⁷ | 59,450 | 4,771 | 5,012 | 8.1 (0.38) | 8.5 (0.40) |
| White | 46,717 | 3,759 | 4,057 | 8.1 (0.42) | 8.7 (0.47) |
| Black or African American | 9,232 | 863 | 904 | 9.3 (1.00) | 9.8 (0.92) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 683 | † | † | *11.0 (5.35) | † |
| Asian | 2,588 | 78 | *21 | 3.0 (0.78) | *0.8 (0.34) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 230 | – | † | – | † |
| Two or more races ⁸ | 2,188 | 289 | 277 | 13.9 (2.75) | 13.4 (2.52) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,019 | *147 | *158 | *14.8 (4.56) | 16.8 (4.46) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 441 | *104 | *74 | 21.7 (5.28) | *16.1 (4.87) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,308 | 940 | 659 | 7.3 (0.71) | 5.1 (0.61) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,279 | 571 | 395 | 6.4 (0.85) | 4.4 (0.76) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 48,329 | 4,119 | 4,629 | 8.5 (0.44) | 9.5 (0.47) |
| White, single race | 34,724 | 2,963 | 3,460 | 8.5 (0.51) | 9.9 (0.59) |
| Black or African American, single race | 8,653 | 793 | 857 | 9.1 (1.03) | 10.0 (0.96) |
| Family structure ¹⁰ | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 42,237 | 2,885 | 3,100 | 6.9 (0.41) | 7.5 (0.46) |
| Mother, no father | 15,293 | 1,728 | 1,694 | 11.3 (1.00) | 11.0 (0.79) |
| Father, no mother | 2,036 | 180 | 178 | 8.5 (1.85) | 8.3 (1.74) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,072 | 266 | 316 | 12.1 (2.00) | 15.0 (3.11) |
| Parent's education ¹¹ | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 7,416 | 800 | 517 | 10.9 (1.44) | 7.0 (1.02) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹² | 12,139 | 1,124 | 1,182 | 9.2 (0.83) | 9.7 (0.90) |
| More than high school diploma | 39,801 | 2,857 | 3,263 | 7.3 (0.45) | 8.4 (0.49) |
| Family income ¹³ | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 18,827 | 2,197 | 2,030 | 12.0 (0.84) | 11.2 (0.75) |
| \$35,000 or more | 39,690 | 2,686 | 3,091 | 6.7 (0.41) | 7.7 (0.49) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 7,645 | 621 | 805 | 8.1 (1.01) | 10.4 (1.35) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 10,752 | 896 | 852 | 8.3 (0.94) | 8.0 (0.87) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 7,385 | 455 | 406 | 6.1 (1.03) | 5.4 (0.94) |
| \$100,000 or more | 13,908 | 714 | 1,027 | 5.1 (0.55) | 7.3 (0.73) |
| Poverty status ¹⁴ | | | | | |
| Poor | 11,625 | 1,329 | 1,215 | 11.9 (1.07) | 11.0 (0.97) |
| Near poor | 13,127 | 1,388 | 1,372 | 10.8 (0.93) | 10.7 (0.98) |
| Not poor | 32,728 | 2,038 | 2,384 | 6.1 (0.43) | 7.2 (0.47) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁵ | | | | | |
| Private | 34,859 | 2,231 | 2,497 | 6.3 (0.46) | 7.1 (0.48) |
| Medicaid or other public | 19,382 | 2,294 | 2,321 | 12.5 (0.82) | 12.6 (0.84) |
| Other | 1,813 | 158 | 137 | 9.3 (2.07) | 8.2 (1.94) |
| Uninsured | 5,357 | 360 | 305 | 6.4 (1.14) | 5.1 (0.95) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 3. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children 3–17 years | Ever told had | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | Learning disability ¹ | Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ² | Learning disability ¹ | Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ² |
| Place of residence ¹⁶ | Number in thousands ³ | | Percent ⁴ (standard error) | | |
| Large MSA | 32,285 | 2,503 | 2,381 | 7.8 (0.55) | 7.4 (0.48) |
| Small MSA | 19,369 | 1,589 | 1,811 | 8.4 (0.64) | 9.6 (0.75) |
| Not in MSA | 9,983 | 968 | 1,096 | 9.5 (0.87) | 10.8 (1.26) |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 10,494 | 973 | 1,013 | 9.2 (0.93) | 9.6 (0.95) |
| Midwest | 14,957 | 1,500 | 1,432 | 10.1 (0.92) | 9.7 (0.91) |
| South | 21,648 | 1,639 | 2,089 | 7.7 (0.57) | 9.8 (0.67) |
| West | 14,538 | 948 | 754 | 6.6 (0.68) | 5.1 (0.66) |
| Current health status | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 51,250 | 3,255 | 3,878 | 6.4 (0.39) | 7.7 (0.41) |
| Good | 9,217 | 1,378 | 1,147 | 14.8 (1.21) | 12.4 (1.12) |
| Fair or poor | 1,169 | 427 | 264 | 35.3 (4.35) | 21.4 (3.60) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, “Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that [child’s name] had a learning disability?”

²Based on the question, “Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child’s name] had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or attention deficit disorder (ADD)?”

³Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the “All children 3–17 years” column.

⁴Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁷In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁸Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁹Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

¹⁰Refers to parents living in the household. “Mother and father” can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in “Neither mother nor father.”

¹¹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. “Poor” persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 3–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹ | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹ |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | |
| | Number in thousands ² | | Percent ³ (standard error) |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 73,996 | 9,873 | 13.5 (0.49) |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 73,996 | 9,873 | 13.3 (0.48) |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 5,892 | 15.8 (0.70) |
| Female | 36,177 | 3,980 | 11.1 (0.56) |
| Age ⁵ | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 1,383 | 6.5 (0.56) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 4,179 | 15.0 (0.83) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 4,311 | 17.3 (0.84) |
| Race | | | |
| One race ⁶ | 71,276 | 9,390 | 13.3 (0.50) |
| White | 55,807 | 7,595 | 13.7 (0.59) |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 1,560 | 13.9 (0.96) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | *56 | *7.2 (2.73) |
| Asian | 3,023 | 163 | 5.3 (1.10) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 358 | † | † |
| Two or more races ⁷ | 2,720 | 483 | 18.4 (2.34) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | 220 | 18.7 (3.77) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | *134 | 24.4 (6.34) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 1,339 | 8.4 (0.63) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 923 | 8.3 (0.79) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 8,534 | 14.9 (0.59) |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 6,428 | 15.6 (0.76) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 1,444 | 13.8 (0.99) |
| Family structure ⁹ | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 6,324 | 12.6 (0.57) |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 3,000 | 16.5 (0.92) |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | 196 | 8.3 (1.55) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | 352 | 15.7 (2.38) |
| Parent's education ¹⁰ | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 953 | 10.4 (1.05) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹¹ | 14,626 | 1,788 | 12.3 (0.87) |
| More than high school | 47,674 | 6,771 | 14.4 (0.65) |
| Family income ¹² | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 3,446 | 15.3 (0.75) |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 6,140 | 13.1 (0.60) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 1,112 | 12.1 (1.20) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 1,519 | 12.1 (1.08) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 1,153 | 13.0 (1.41) |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 2,356 | 14.3 (0.95) |
| Poverty status ¹³ | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 2,143 | 15.2 (0.99) |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 2,083 | 13.6 (1.03) |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 5,174 | 13.3 (0.62) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁴ | | | |
| Private | 40,817 | 5,546 | 13.4 (0.70) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,656 | 3,645 | 15.7 (0.74) |
| Other | 2,135 | 319 | 15.8 (2.37) |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 331 | 5.2 (0.84) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 4. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹ | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹ |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| Place of residence ¹⁵ | Number in thousands ² | | Percent ³ (standard error) |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 4,560 | 11.9 (0.69) |
| Small MSA | 23,370 | 3,520 | 15.4 (0.86) |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 1,793 | 15.2 (1.13) |
| Region | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 1,619 | 13.0 (0.91) |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 2,743 | 15.6 (1.03) |
| South | 25,946 | 3,967 | 15.5 (0.96) |
| West | 17,723 | 1,544 | 8.8 (0.77) |
| Current health status | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,874 | 6,879 | 11.3 (0.48) |
| Good | 10,805 | 2,260 | 20.8 (1.37) |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | 734 | 56.0 (4.47) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the question, "Does [child's name] now have a problem for which [he/she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

²Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁷Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁸Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁹Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table VII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Respondent-assessed health status ¹ | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|-----------|--------|--------------|
| | | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair or poor |
| Number in thousands ² | | | | | |
| Total ³ (crude) | 73,994 | 42,091 | 19,772 | 10,821 | 1,296 |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 21,226 | 10,310 | 5,566 | 707 |
| Female | 36,177 | 20,864 | 9,462 | 5,255 | 589 |
| Age | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,232 | 13,037 | 5,155 | 2,779 | 256 |
| 5–11 years | 28,142 | 15,760 | 7,704 | 4,174 | 500 |
| 12–17 years | 24,621 | 13,294 | 6,913 | 3,868 | 540 |
| Race | | | | | |
| One race ⁴ | 71,350 | 40,700 | 18,984 | 10,405 | 1,246 |
| White | 55,943 | 32,630 | 15,055 | 7,407 | 844 |
| Black or African American | 11,353 | 5,833 | 2,861 | 2,303 | 348 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 708 | 340 | 227 | 141 | † |
| Asian | 3,041 | 1,704 | 806 | 485 | 46 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 306 | *193 | *36 | † | † |
| Two or more races ⁵ | 2,644 | 1,391 | 787 | 416 | 50 |
| Black or African American and white | 1,144 | 536 | 360 | 223 | *24 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 552 | 240 | *176 | 123 | *14 |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,521 | 7,794 | 4,736 | 3,513 | 479 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,543 | 5,150 | 3,338 | 2,755 | 299 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,473 | 34,297 | 15,036 | 7,308 | 817 |
| White, single race | 41,069 | 25,583 | 10,821 | 4,246 | 412 |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,612 | 5,485 | 2,672 | 2,128 | 319 |
| Family structure ⁷ | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,528 | 31,037 | 13,373 | 6,433 | 676 |
| Mother, no father | 18,029 | 8,710 | 5,131 | 3,652 | 529 |
| Father, no mother | 2,319 | 1,273 | 685 | 339 | *23 |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,119 | 1,071 | 583 | 396 | 68 |
| Parent's education ⁸ | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,009 | 3,705 | 2,497 | 2,466 | 337 |
| High school diploma or GED ⁹ | 14,730 | 7,314 | 4,162 | 2,915 | 335 |
| More than high school | 47,425 | 29,670 | 12,348 | 4,863 | 536 |
| Family income ¹⁰ | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 22,493 | 10,402 | 6,345 | 5,021 | 724 |
| \$35,000 or more | 45,611 | 28,332 | 11,912 | 4,868 | 495 |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 8,994 | 4,772 | 2,516 | 1,546 | 156 |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,196 | 6,969 | 3,494 | 1,533 | 200 |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,733 | 5,479 | 2,377 | 807 | 70 |
| \$100,000 or more | 15,687 | 11,112 | 3,526 | 982 | 68 |
| Poverty status ¹¹ | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,007 | 6,215 | 3,793 | 3,516 | 482 |
| Near poor | 15,063 | 7,684 | 4,362 | 2,646 | 367 |
| Not poor | 37,876 | 24,405 | 9,738 | 3,415 | 318 |
| Health insurance coverage ¹² | | | | | |
| Private | 41,097 | 26,473 | 10,353 | 3,910 | 360 |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,351 | 11,152 | 7,055 | 5,370 | 774 |
| Other | 2,126 | 1,318 | 534 | 240 | *33 |
| Uninsured | 6,021 | 3,019 | 1,737 | 1,139 | 122 |
| Place of residence ¹³ | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 39,154 | 22,436 | 10,354 | 5,654 | 705 |
| Small MSA | 23,105 | 13,358 | 6,030 | 3,296 | 417 |
| Not in MSA | 11,735 | 6,297 | 3,388 | 1,870 | 175 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 5. Frequency distributions of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Respondent-assessed health status ¹ | | | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-----------|-------|--------------|
| | | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair or poor |
| Region | | Number in thousands ² | | | |
| Northeast | 12,465 | 7,369 | 3,045 | 1,871 | 180 |
| Midwest | 17,277 | 9,769 | 4,906 | 2,316 | 284 |
| South | 26,314 | 15,061 | 6,916 | 3,814 | 509 |
| West | 17,939 | 9,891 | 4,904 | 2,820 | 324 |

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

²Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁵Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁶Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁷Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of "All children under 18 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children under 18 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Respondent-assessed health status ¹ | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair or poor | |
| Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | | |
| Total ³ (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 56.8 (0.62) | 26.8 (0.54) | 14.7 (0.42) | 1.8 (0.11) | |
| Total ³ (crude) | 100.0 | 56.9 (0.62) | 26.7 (0.54) | 14.6 (0.42) | 1.8 (0.11) | |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 56.1 (0.72) | 27.3 (0.64) | 14.7 (0.50) | 1.9 (0.14) | |
| Female | 100.0 | 57.6 (0.74) | 26.2 (0.64) | 14.6 (0.47) | 1.6 (0.14) | |
| Age ⁴ | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 100.0 | 61.4 (0.94) | 24.3 (0.79) | 13.1 (0.62) | 1.2 (0.15) | |
| 5–11 years | 100.0 | 56.0 (0.79) | 27.4 (0.74) | 14.8 (0.53) | 1.8 (0.16) | |
| 12–17 years | 100.0 | 54.0 (0.84) | 28.1 (0.74) | 15.7 (0.60) | 2.2 (0.19) | |
| Race | | | | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 100.0 | 57.0 (0.62) | 26.7 (0.54) | 14.6 (0.43) | 1.8 (0.11) | |
| White | 100.0 | 58.3 (0.72) | 27.0 (0.63) | 13.3 (0.49) | 1.5 (0.12) | |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 51.3 (1.38) | 25.2 (1.12) | 20.4 (1.08) | 3.1 (0.35) | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 47.9 (5.33) | 32.2 (5.37) | 19.8 (4.17) | † | |
| Asian | 100.0 | 55.8 (2.43) | 26.5 (2.15) | 16.2 (1.68) | 1.5 (0.44) | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | 65.1 (11.92) | *11.4 (4.92) | † | † | |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 100.0 | 52.1 (2.79) | 29.7 (2.44) | 16.1 (1.89) | 2.1 (0.51) | |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 46.7 (4.21) | 31.0 (3.54) | 20.0 (3.48) | *2.3 (0.82) | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | 43.9 (6.23) | 32.0 (6.31) | 21.6 (4.27) | *2.6 (1.24) | |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 46.7 (1.10) | 28.9 (0.97) | 21.3 (0.92) | 3.0 (0.28) | |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 44.3 (1.30) | 29.1 (1.21) | 23.9 (1.13) | 2.7 (0.31) | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 59.7 (0.70) | 26.2 (0.62) | 12.7 (0.46) | 1.4 (0.12) | |
| White, single race | 100.0 | 62.3 (0.85) | 26.3 (0.76) | 10.3 (0.54) | 1.0 (0.12) | |
| Black or African American only, single race | 100.0 | 51.6 (1.40) | 25.2 (1.17) | 20.1 (1.06) | 3.0 (0.35) | |
| Family structure ⁸ | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 60.0 (0.73) | 26.1 (0.64) | 12.6 (0.48) | 1.3 (0.11) | |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 48.4 (1.08) | 28.4 (0.95) | 20.2 (0.84) | 2.9 (0.27) | |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 56.0 (3.16) | 29.1 (2.92) | 14.1 (1.87) | *0.8 (0.30) | |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 51.1 (2.79) | 27.2 (2.58) | 18.7 (2.17) | 2.9 (0.66) | |
| Parent's education ⁹ | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 41.0 (1.59) | 27.7 (1.38) | 27.5 (1.32) | 3.8 (0.42) | |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 100.0 | 49.5 (1.33) | 28.3 (1.15) | 19.8 (1.03) | 2.3 (0.30) | |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 62.5 (0.76) | 26.1 (0.68) | 10.3 (0.45) | 1.1 (0.11) | |
| Family income ¹¹ | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 100.0 | 45.6 (1.05) | 28.5 (0.90) | 22.6 (0.88) | 3.3 (0.27) | |
| \$35,000 or more | 100.0 | 62.1 (0.75) | 26.1 (0.67) | 10.7 (0.45) | 1.1 (0.11) | |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 100.0 | 52.7 (1.63) | 28.2 (1.52) | 17.3 (1.19) | 1.8 (0.32) | |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 100.0 | 57.2 (1.37) | 28.6 (1.28) | 12.5 (0.94) | 1.6 (0.29) | |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 100.0 | 62.5 (1.73) | 27.4 (1.53) | 9.3 (0.93) | 0.8 (0.21) | |
| \$100,000 or more | 100.0 | 70.9 (1.10) | 22.5 (1.02) | 6.2 (0.58) | 0.4 (0.10) | |
| Poverty status ¹² | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 43.6 (1.40) | 27.4 (1.23) | 25.3 (1.19) | 3.6 (0.34) | |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 50.6 (1.37) | 29.1 (1.24) | 17.8 (1.00) | 2.5 (0.31) | |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 64.5 (0.76) | 25.7 (0.70) | 9.0 (0.44) | 0.8 (0.11) | |
| Health insurance coverage ¹³ | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 64.6 (0.78) | 25.1 (0.69) | 9.4 (0.44) | 0.9 (0.11) | |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 44.8 (1.01) | 29.4 (0.93) | 22.4 (0.82) | 3.4 (0.25) | |
| Other | 100.0 | 61.7 (3.27) | 25.4 (3.03) | 11.3 (2.05) | *1.6 (0.59) | |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 50.8 (1.80) | 28.7 (1.55) | 18.6 (1.50) | 1.9 (0.41) | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 6. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Respondent-assessed health status ¹ | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|--|
| | | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair or poor | |
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | | Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | |
| Large MSA | 100.0 | 57.3 (0.80) | 26.5 (0.70) | 14.5 (0.54) | 1.8 (0.15) | |
| Small MSA | 100.0 | 57.5 (1.10) | 26.2 (0.98) | 14.4 (0.78) | 1.8 (0.20) | |
| Not in MSA | 100.0 | 53.6 (1.76) | 28.9 (1.54) | 16.0 (1.21) | 1.5 (0.24) | |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 59.1 (1.54) | 24.4 (1.27) | 15.0 (1.08) | 1.4 (0.23) | |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 56.5 (1.29) | 28.4 (1.11) | 13.4 (0.91) | 1.6 (0.24) | |
| South | 100.0 | 57.2 (0.99) | 26.4 (0.92) | 14.5 (0.65) | 2.0 (0.18) | |
| West | 100.0 | 55.0 (1.25) | 27.4 (1.09) | 15.8 (0.91) | 1.8 (0.22) | |

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁸Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to table VIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | Current health status ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
| | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year |
| Number in thousands ² | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ³ (crude) | 10,894 | 46,710 | 684 | 2,734 | 7,389 | 238 | 423 | 663 | 195 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 5,878 | 23,359 | 298 | 1,520 | 3,697 | *164 | 268 | 351 | *102 |
| Female | 5,016 | 23,350 | 386 | 1,215 | 3,692 | *74 | 155 | 312 | *92 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 1–4 years | 3,509 | 10,895 | 147 | 744 | 1,554 | † | *103 | *100 | † |
| 5–11 years | 4,015 | 18,997 | *292 | 1,198 | 2,885 | *111 | 122 | 262 | *58 |
| 12–17 years | 3,370 | 16,818 | 245 | 793 | 2,950 | *107 | 198 | 302 | *116 |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁴ | 10,569 | 45,020 | 651 | 2,601 | 7,088 | 230 | 413 | 647 | *180 |
| White | 7,835 | 36,580 | 505 | 1,927 | 4,982 | *164 | 238 | 425 | *131 |
| Black or African American | 1,802 | 6,170 | 117 | 480 | 1,618 | *57 | 161 | 203 | *49 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 138 | 482 | † | *34 | *87 | – | † | – | – |
| Asian | 617 | 1,691 | † | 149 | 349 | † | *13 | † | – |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | † | *97 | – | † | † | † | – | † | – |
| Two or more races ⁵ | 325 | 1,690 | † | *133 | 301 | † | † | † | † |
| Black or African American and white | 148 | 744 | † | † | 165 | – | † | † | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | *66 | 313 | † | *52 | *86 | † | † | – | † |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 3,112 | 8,353 | 134 | 976 | 2,327 | *48 | 210 | 226 | *70 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 2,125 | 5,587 | *80 | 781 | 1,831 | *22 | *121 | 144 | † |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 7,782 | 38,357 | 550 | 1,759 | 5,062 | 190 | 212 | 438 | *125 |
| White, single race | 5,019 | 29,114 | 392 | 1,039 | 2,856 | *123 | *51 | 211 | † |
| Black or African American only, single race | 1,682 | 5,770 | *114 | 447 | 1,512 | *54 | 145 | 191 | *46 |
| Family structure ⁷ | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 7,567 | 33,734 | 326 | 1,681 | 4,259 | *140 | 154 | 380 | *126 |
| Mother, no father | 2,528 | 10,248 | 333 | 830 | 2,676 | 92 | 243 | 225 | *64 |
| Father, no mother | 372 | 1,466 | – | *70 | 206 | † | † | † | † |
| Neither mother nor father | 428 | 1,262 | † | 154 | 248 | – | † | *45 | – |
| Parent's education ⁸ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 1,666 | 4,253 | *68 | 588 | 1,591 | † | 135 | 187 | † |
| High school diploma or GED ⁹ | 2,041 | 8,370 | 113 | 768 | 2,096 | *38 | *89 | 197 | *33 |
| More than high school | 6,747 | 32,723 | 478 | 1,210 | 3,341 | *177 | 182 | 225 | *129 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7. Frequency distributions of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Current health status ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
| | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year |
| Family income ¹⁰ | Number in thousands ² | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 3,633 | 12,154 | 246 | 1,485 | 3,354 | 70 | 336 | 384 | *113 |
| \$35,000 or more | 6,838 | 32,034 | 432 | 1,102 | 3,656 | *166 | *87 | 261 | † |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 1,333 | 5,693 | † | 318 | 1,219 | *66 | † | *54 | † |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 1,931 | 8,106 | † | 355 | 1,173 | † | *23 | *116 | † |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 1,286 | 6,255 | *78 | 188 | 559 | † | † | † | † |
| \$100,000 or more | 2,288 | 11,980 | 172 | 240 | 704 | † | † | *37 | † |
| Poverty status ¹¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor. | 2,174 | 7,229 | 146 | 1,136 | 2,326 | *44 | 211 | 260 | *95 |
| Near poor | 2,421 | 9,155 | *175 | 573 | 2,075 | *58 | *113 | 163 | † |
| Not poor | 5,717 | 27,205 | 330 | 811 | 2,437 | *128 | 58 | 198 | *44 |
| Health insurance coverage ¹² | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 5,614 | 28,778 | 443 | 943 | 2,641 | *109 | *120 | 196 | † |
| Medicaid or other public | 3,951 | 12,707 | 186 | 1,502 | 3,621 | *78 | 245 | 378 | *121 |
| Other | 394 | 1,316 | † | *62 | *193 | † | † | † | † |
| Uninsured | 908 | 3,814 | *47 | 173 | 868 | † | † | *72 | † |
| Place of residence ¹³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 5,686 | 24,612 | 373 | 1,395 | 3,778 | *104 | 248 | 328 | † |
| Small MSA. | 3,398 | 14,752 | 188 | 845 | 2,295 | *105 | *115 | 237 | *129 |
| Not in MSA | 1,810 | 7,346 | *123 | 494 | 1,316 | † | *59 | *98 | † |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 1,558 | 8,222 | *70 | 453 | 1,337 | *34 | *67 | 67 | † |
| Midwest | 2,280 | 11,791 | *75 | 625 | 1,719 | † | *44 | *187 | *65 |
| South | 4,236 | 15,832 | 369 | 1,019 | 2,475 | *83 | 208 | 250 | *61 |
| West | 2,820 | 10,865 | 170 | 638 | 1,858 | *48 | *105 | 160 | † |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child's name]'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

²Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequency distributions (see Appendix I).

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁵Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁶Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁷Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | Current health status ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
| | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year |
| | Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Total ³ (age-adjusted) | 18.5 (0.56) | 80.3 (0.58) | 1.2 (0.19) | 26.6 (1.52) | 71.2 (1.58) | 2.3 (0.55) | 33.4 (4.37) | 52.3 (4.52) | 14.3 (3.29) |
| Total ³ (crude) | 18.7 (0.57) | 80.1 (0.59) | 1.2 (0.19) | 26.4 (1.52) | 71.3 (1.58) | 2.3 (0.56) | 33.0 (4.42) | 51.8 (4.61) | 15.2 (3.84) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.7 (0.84) | 79.3 (0.84) | 1.0 (0.19) | 28.4 (2.24) | 68.6 (2.28) | *3.0 (0.95) | 35.5 (5.52) | 50.4 (5.91) | *14.1 (4.64) |
| Female | 17.4 (0.73) | 81.3 (0.79) | 1.4 (0.34) | 24.6 (1.96) | 73.9 (2.01) | *1.5 (0.50) | 29.1 (6.16) | 55.4 (6.78) | *15.5 (4.82) |
| Age ⁴ | | | | | | | | | |
| 1–4 years | 24.1 (1.32) | 74.9 (1.33) | 1.0 (0.24) | 32.1 (2.94) | 67.0 (2.96) | † | 46.0 (11.13) | 44.6 (11.56) | † |
| 5–11 years | 17.2 (0.81) | 81.5 (0.89) | *1.3 (0.40) | 28.6 (2.64) | 68.8 (2.69) | *2.7 (0.95) | 27.5 (6.07) | 59.3 (7.14) | *13.2 (4.66) |
| 12–17 years | 16.5 (0.87) | 82.3 (0.90) | 1.2 (0.24) | 20.6 (2.30) | 76.6 (2.43) | *2.8 (1.05) | 32.2 (6.69) | 49.0 (6.71) | *18.8 (6.85) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 18.6 (0.58) | 80.2 (0.60) | 1.2 (0.20) | 26.4 (1.56) | 71.3 (1.61) | 2.3 (0.57) | 33.5 (4.48) | 52.6 (4.66) | 13.9 (3.39) |
| White | 17.3 (0.64) | 81.6 (0.67) | 1.1 (0.23) | 27.4 (1.90) | 70.3 (1.96) | *2.3 (0.73) | 31.8 (5.93) | 52.7 (6.10) | *15.5 (4.68) |
| Black or African American | 22.3 (1.41) | 76.3 (1.49) | 1.5 (0.43) | 22.3 (2.79) | 75.0 (2.87) | *2.6 (1.01) | 36.6 (6.91) | 51.2 (7.18) | *12.2 (4.00) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 21.0 (5.08) | 76.0 (5.08) | † | *31.0 (11.04) | 69.0 (11.04) | – | 100 (0.00) | – | – |
| Asian | 26.2 (2.72) | 73.4 (2.72) | † | 30.0 (6.47) | 68.4 (6.53) | † | 48.3 (12.90) | 51.7 (12.90) | – |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 54.0 (10.61) | 46.0 (10.61) | – | 28.1 (7.47) | 64.7 (0.00) | † | – | 100 (0.00) | – |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 16.0 (2.46) | 82.5 (2.55) | *1.5 (0.73) | 30.1 (7.94) | 67.5 (7.63) | † | *30.0 (13.17) | *44.8 (13.85) | 25.2 (6.44) |
| Black or African American and white | 16.4 (4.38) | 82.8 (4.45) | † | *26.7 (11.64) | 73.3 (11.64) | – | † | 58.2 (10.67) | *24.8 (9.14) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 17.3 (5.16) | 82.5 (5.17) | † | *39.5 (12.85) | 49.0 (10.99) | † | 54.4 (0.00) | – | 45.6 (0.00) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 26.4 (1.21) | 72.5 (1.21) | 1.1 (0.26) | 28.5 (2.36) | 70.0 (2.34) | 1.5 (0.43) | 46.0 (7.35) | 39.7 (6.38) | *14.3 (5.27) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 26.9 (1.57) | 72.1 (1.56) | 1.0 (0.30) | 29.2 (2.70) | 70.0 (2.67) | *0.8 (0.34) | 38.0 (8.85) | 46.3 (8.42) | *15.7 (6.30) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 16.6 (0.62) | 82.2 (0.65) | 1.2 (0.23) | 25.5 (1.91) | 71.8 (1.99) | 2.7 (0.77) | 27.4 (4.99) | 57.1 (5.41) | 15.5 (4.58) |
| White, single race | 14.5 (0.71) | 84.4 (0.76) | 1.1 (0.29) | 26.5 (2.70) | 70.6 (2.80) | *2.9 (1.19) | *16.7 (5.85) | 63.6 (9.27) | *19.7 (8.26) |
| Black or African American, single race | 22.2 (1.47) | 76.3 (1.56) | *1.5 (0.46) | 22.3 (2.93) | 75.0 (3.02) | *2.7 (1.07) | 33.5 (6.41) | 53.9 (6.95) | *12.5 (4.34) |
| Family structure ⁸ | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 17.9 (0.66) | 81.3 (0.67) | 0.8 (0.13) | 27.6 (1.99) | 70.1 (2.07) | *2.3 (0.85) | 23.5 (5.18) | 59.1 (6.26) | 17.4 (5.17) |
| Mother, no father | 19.2 (1.08) | 78.2 (1.23) | 2.6 (0.71) | 23.5 (2.49) | 73.9 (2.54) | 2.6 (0.77) | 43.3 (6.56) | 44.1 (5.93) | *12.6 (4.55) |
| Father, no mother | 19.5 (2.71) | 80.5 (2.71) | – | 30.9 (9.10) | 67.3 (9.09) | † | *47.9 (15.66) | 26.7 (6.52) | † |
| Neither mother nor father | 24.4 (3.58) | 74.3 (3.62) | *1.3 (0.64) | 37.0 (7.05) | 63.0 (7.05) | – | *27.5 (12.45) | 72.5 (12.45) | – |
| Parent's education ⁹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 27.6 (2.06) | 71.3 (2.09) | *1.1 (0.40) | 26.7 (2.79) | 72.2 (2.85) | † | 40.8 (8.27) | 47.1 (6.92) | † |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 19.4 (1.41) | 79.5 (1.42) | 1.0 (0.28) | 26.9 (2.69) | 71.8 (2.71) | *1.3 (0.47) | 28.8 (7.81) | 60.2 (8.34) | *11.0 (4.19) |
| More than high school | 16.7 (0.64) | 82.1 (0.68) | 1.2 (0.26) | 25.6 (2.33) | 70.8 (2.46) | 3.7 (1.11) | 31.6 (6.05) | 47.5 (5.99) | 21.0 (5.99) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 8. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Current health status ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
| | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year |
| Family income ¹¹ | Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 22.2 (1.17) | 76.2 (1.17) | 1.6 (0.30) | 30.1 (2.47) | 68.5 (2.44) | 1.4 (0.42) | 40.4 (5.10) | 45.9 (4.96) | 13.7 (3.59) |
| \$35,000 or more | 17.3 (0.68) | 81.6 (0.71) | 1.1 (0.26) | 22.8 (2.10) | 74.0 (2.24) | *3.2 (1.02) | *20.4 (6.32) | 62.5 (7.76) | *17.1 (6.78) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 19.0 (1.56) | 80.7 (1.56) | † | 20.1 (3.48) | 75.6 (3.66) | *4.3 (1.82) | *33.9 (13.98) | 59.2 (14.70) | † |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 18.8 (1.31) | 79.5 (1.48) | † | 23.3 (3.25) | 73.1 (3.72) | † | *16.7 (6.55) | 57.3 (11.41) | *26.0 (10.08) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 16.4 (1.45) | 82.6 (1.48) | *1.0 (0.38) | 24.7 (5.10) | 72.8 (5.29) | † | *20.7 (8.80) | 70.2 (7.99) | † |
| \$100,000 or more | 16.0 (1.20) | 82.9 (1.23) | 1.2 (0.29) | 26.9 (5.09) | 71.5 (5.11) | † | † | 74.3 (13.49) | † |
| Poverty status ¹² | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 22.2 (1.58) | 76.2 (1.62) | 1.6 (0.39) | 32.0 (3.12) | 66.8 (3.12) | *1.2 (0.52) | 38.9 (5.94) | 44.8 (6.07) | 16.3 (4.52) |
| Near poor | 20.4 (1.26) | 78.0 (1.35) | *1.5 (0.74) | 21.8 (2.81) | 76.1 (2.87) | *2.1 (0.72) | 31.9 (7.33) | 52.4 (7.87) | *15.6 (6.17) |
| Not poor | 17.1 (0.74) | 81.9 (0.75) | 1.0 (0.17) | 24.9 (2.42) | 71.6 (2.62) | *3.5 (1.37) | *18.8 (6.03) | 65.5 (8.04) | *15.7 (5.95) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 16.1 (0.70) | 82.6 (0.73) | 1.3 (0.30) | 26.5 (2.72) | 70.7 (2.78) | *2.7 (1.09) | 34.8 (8.60) | 52.5 (7.49) | † |
| Medicaid or other public | 23.1 (1.18) | 75.7 (1.20) | 1.1 (0.25) | 28.3 (2.07) | 70.2 (2.08) | *1.5 (0.50) | 32.4 (5.59) | 51.5 (5.61) | 16.1 (4.46) |
| Other | 22.8 (3.44) | 76.7 (3.47) | † | 29.1 (8.10) | 69.1 (8.16) | † | *42.4 (15.57) | *22.8 (9.32) | *34.8 (12.48) |
| Uninsured | 19.1 (1.78) | 80.0 (1.80) | *1.0 (0.34) | 16.7 (3.22) | 79.0 (3.83) | † | *25.0 (9.64) | 60.2 (8.92) | † |
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 18.4 (0.77) | 80.3 (0.80) | 1.2 (0.31) | 26.6 (2.13) | 71.4 (2.14) | *2.0 (0.61) | 39.0 (6.39) | 53.7 (6.28) | *7.3 (3.15) |
| Small MSA | 18.2 (1.05) | 80.8 (1.07) | 1.0 (0.25) | 26.2 (2.64) | 70.6 (2.89) | *3.2 (1.34) | 26.3 (6.02) | 48.4 (5.99) | 25.3 (6.21) |
| Not in MSA | 19.4 (1.35) | 79.3 (1.34) | *1.3 (0.42) | 26.9 (3.41) | 71.5 (3.50) | † | *34.6 (13.32) | 58.0 (13.60) | † |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 15.8 (1.23) | 83.5 (1.23) | *0.7 (0.25) | 25.6 (3.32) | 72.7 (3.40) | † | 46.4 (9.13) | 43.3 (8.87) | † |
| Midwest | 15.9 (1.10) | 83.6 (1.11) | *0.5 (0.16) | 26.3 (3.25) | 70.7 (3.35) | † | *14.1 (5.18) | 63.2 (8.47) | *22.7 (7.94) |
| South | 20.6 (0.94) | 77.6 (0.98) | 1.8 (0.47) | 28.2 (2.62) | 69.5 (2.73) | *2.3 (0.83) | 40.0 (6.42) | 46.9 (6.37) | *13.1 (4.40) |
| West | 20.0 (1.26) | 78.7 (1.29) | 1.3 (0.31) | 25.2 (2.87) | 73.0 (2.93) | *1.8 (0.83) | 29.9 (7.35) | 59.3 (7.14) | *10.8 (5.39) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: “Would you say [subject’s name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” and the following question from the sample child section: “Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child’s name]’s health is better, worse, or about the same?”

²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. This table consists of conditional percentages: the total number of children in excellent or very good health (shown in Table 7) serves as the denominator for the percentages in columns 1–3 above. Likewise, the number of children in good health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 4–6, while the total number of children in fair or poor health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 7–9.

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

⁸Refers to parents living in the household. “Mother and father” can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in “Neither mother nor father.”

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Based on family income and family size using the U. S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 1–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table IX in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children 5–17 years | Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹ | | | | | Did not go to school |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------|----------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | | None | 1–2 days | 3–5 days | 6–10 days | 11 or more days | |
| Number in thousands ² | | | | | | | |
| Total ³ (crude) | 52,861 | 13,561 | 14,672 | 15,163 | 6,063 | 2,571 | 372 |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 26,997 | 6,704 | 7,753 | 7,928 | 2,961 | 1,126 | *241 |
| Female | 25,865 | 6,857 | 6,920 | 7,234 | 3,103 | 1,445 | 131 |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years. | 27,943 | 6,853 | 8,188 | 8,108 | 3,116 | 1,142 | 269 |
| 12–17 years. | 24,918 | 6,708 | 6,485 | 7,054 | 2,947 | 1,429 | *103 |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁴ | 51,033 | 13,129 | 14,219 | 14,556 | 5,846 | 2,468 | 362 |
| White. | 40,063 | 9,374 | 11,300 | 11,973 | 4,749 | 1,989 | 314 |
| Black or African American | 8,004 | 2,721 | 2,024 | 1,961 | 827 | 388 | *30 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 545 | *71 | *149 | *162 | *117 | † | † |
| Asian. | 2,241 | 940 | 657 | 403 | *149 | *66 | † |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 179 | † | *89 | *56 | † | † | – |
| Two or more races ⁵ | 1,829 | 432 | 454 | 607 | 217 | 102 | † |
| Black or African American and white | 863 | 168 | 187 | 361 | 80 | *51 | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white. | 393 | *84 | *107 | *87 | *102 | † | – |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 11,078 | 3,689 | 3,005 | 2,665 | 1,098 | 404 | † |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 7,743 | 2,539 | 2,169 | 1,883 | 732 | 260 | † |
| Not Hispanic or Latino. | 41,784 | 9,872 | 11,667 | 12,497 | 4,966 | 2,167 | 259 |
| White, single race | 30,031 | 6,046 | 8,546 | 9,561 | 3,787 | 1,611 | 208 |
| Black or African American, single race | 7,494 | 2,505 | 1,908 | 1,877 | 757 | 370 | *27 |
| Family structure ⁷ | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 35,860 | 9,201 | 10,491 | 10,340 | 3,724 | 1,517 | 307 |
| Mother, no father | 13,259 | 3,222 | 3,272 | 3,697 | 1,998 | 928 | 57 |
| Father, no mother | 1,855 | 610 | 484 | 556 | 138 | *29 | † |
| Neither mother nor father. | 1,887 | 527 | 425 | 569 | 203 | 98 | † |
| Parent's education ⁸ | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 6,344 | 2,186 | 1,565 | 1,604 | 619 | 295 | *40 |
| High school diploma or GED ⁹ | 10,530 | 2,899 | 2,655 | 2,894 | 1,345 | 518 | † |
| More than high school. | 33,944 | 7,913 | 9,998 | 10,079 | 3,882 | 1,655 | 234 |
| Family income ¹⁰ | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 15,770 | 4,441 | 3,578 | 4,556 | 1,944 | 928 | *161 |
| \$35,000 or more | 34,388 | 8,224 | 10,335 | 10,054 | 3,797 | 1,607 | 208 |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 6,633 | 1,738 | 1,764 | 1,818 | 735 | 514 | † |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 9,201 | 2,464 | 2,584 | 2,499 | 1,110 | 408 | *115 |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 6,329 | 1,348 | 1,963 | 2,007 | 658 | 290 | † |
| \$100,000 or more | 12,225 | 2,674 | 4,025 | 3,731 | 1,294 | 394 | *50 |
| Poverty status ¹¹ | | | | | | | |
| Poor. | 9,756 | 2,856 | 2,097 | 2,866 | 1,101 | 604 | † |
| Near poor | 11,080 | 2,900 | 2,763 | 3,132 | 1,492 | 687 | *55 |
| Not poor | 28,538 | 6,591 | 8,860 | 8,497 | 3,095 | 1,181 | 158 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 9. Frequency distributions of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children 5–17 years | Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹ | | | | | Did not go to school |
|---|----------------------------|---|----------|----------|-----------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| | | None | 1–2 days | 3–5 days | 6–10 days | 11 or more days | |
| Health insurance coverage ¹² | | Number in thousands ² | | | | | |
| Private | 30,357 | 7,196 | 9,039 | 9,077 | 3,467 | 1,189 | *155 |
| Medicaid or other public | 15,994 | 4,222 | 3,851 | 4,485 | 2,002 | 1,071 | *185 |
| Other | 1,432 | 323 | 451 | 441 | 137 | 72 | – |
| Uninsured | 4,878 | 1,778 | 1,206 | 1,146 | 458 | 231 | *32 |
| Place of residence ¹³ | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 27,742 | 7,393 | 7,720 | 7,962 | 3,067 | 1,177 | *190 |
| Small MSA. | 16,495 | 4,053 | 4,580 | 4,631 | 2,024 | 935 | *123 |
| Not in MSA | 8,625 | 2,114 | 2,372 | 2,570 | 972 | 459 | *59 |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 9,084 | 2,244 | 2,408 | 2,502 | 1,121 | 603 | *63 |
| Midwest | 12,705 | 2,882 | 3,815 | 3,776 | 1,388 | 643 | *87 |
| South | 18,538 | 4,993 | 5,010 | 5,439 | 2,065 | 828 | *90 |
| West | 12,534 | 3,441 | 3,439 | 3,445 | 1,489 | 497 | † |
| Current health status | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 43,756 | 11,351 | 12,748 | 12,626 | 4,808 | 1,632 | 293 |
| Good | 8,046 | 2,091 | 1,850 | 2,251 | 1,057 | 641 | *29 |
| Fair or poor | 1,057 | 116 | 74 | 286 | 199 | 298 | † |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, “DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child’s name] miss school because of illness or injury?”

²Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the “All children 5–17 years” column.

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁵Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁶Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

⁷Refers to parents living in the household. “Mother and father” can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in “Neither mother nor father.”

⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. “Poor” persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children 5–17 years | Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹ | | | | | | Did not go to school |
|--|----------------------------|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | | None | 1–2 days | 3–5 days | 6–10 days | 11 or more days | | |
| Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Total ³ (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 25.8 (0.70) | 28.1 (0.68) | 28.9 (0.73) | 11.6 (0.49) | 4.9 (0.30) | 0.7 (0.16) | |
| Total ³ (crude) | 100.0 | 25.9 (0.71) | 28.0 (0.68) | 28.9 (0.73) | 11.6 (0.49) | 4.9 (0.30) | 0.7 (0.16) | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 25.1 (0.89) | 29.0 (0.98) | 29.7 (1.04) | 11.1 (0.67) | 4.2 (0.41) | *0.9 (0.28) | |
| Female | 100.0 | 26.7 (1.03) | 27.0 (0.94) | 28.1 (1.00) | 12.1 (0.75) | 5.6 (0.45) | 0.5 (0.14) | |
| Age ⁴ | | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 100.0 | 24.8 (0.90) | 29.6 (0.97) | 29.3 (0.98) | 11.3 (0.68) | 4.1 (0.41) | 1.0 (0.25) | |
| 12–17 years | 100.0 | 27.1 (1.06) | 26.2 (0.93) | 28.5 (1.09) | 11.9 (0.75) | 5.8 (0.46) | *0.4 (0.18) | |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 100.0 | 25.9 (0.72) | 28.2 (0.69) | 28.8 (0.74) | 11.5 (0.51) | 4.9 (0.31) | 0.7 (0.16) | |
| White | 100.0 | 23.6 (0.81) | 28.5 (0.80) | 30.2 (0.87) | 12.0 (0.58) | 5.0 (0.36) | 0.8 (0.20) | |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 34.1 (1.67) | 25.6 (1.52) | 24.7 (1.58) | 10.3 (1.06) | 4.9 (0.73) | *0.4 (0.16) | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | *13.6 (4.09) | 28.4 (8.13) | 31.2 (6.55) | *22.9 (7.39) | † | † | |
| Asian | 100.0 | 43.0 (2.92) | 29.6 (2.72) | 17.6 (2.20) | 6.3 (1.77) | 2.9 (0.84) | † | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | † | 49.9 (11.71) | *31.6 (11.10) | † | † | – | |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 100.0 | 23.5 (3.37) | 24.8 (3.51) | 33.5 (3.71) | 12.1 (2.30) | 5.7 (1.40) | † | |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 19.0 (4.23) | 21.1 (4.70) | 42.6 (6.22) | 10.2 (3.01) | *6.0 (2.18) | † | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | *21.6 (6.71) | 27.8 (8.27) | 21.2 (5.67) | 26.4 (7.33) | † | – | |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 33.7 (1.27) | 27.3 (1.27) | 24.3 (1.20) | 10.0 (0.77) | 3.7 (0.52) | † | |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 33.2 (1.48) | 28.1 (1.60) | 24.5 (1.50) | 9.6 (0.87) | 3.5 (0.65) | † | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 23.8 (0.80) | 28.2 (0.79) | 30.2 (0.85) | 12.0 (0.58) | 5.2 (0.36) | 0.6 (0.14) | |
| White, single race | 100.0 | 20.3 (0.96) | 28.8 (0.95) | 32.2 (1.05) | 12.7 (0.73) | 5.3 (0.44) | 0.7 (0.19) | |
| Black or African American, single race | 100.0 | 33.5 (1.70) | 25.7 (1.59) | 25.3 (1.65) | 10.1 (1.09) | 5.0 (0.75) | *0.4 (0.17) | |
| Family structure ⁸ | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 25.9 (0.85) | 29.5 (0.83) | 29.1 (0.92) | 10.5 (0.55) | 4.3 (0.36) | 0.9 (0.23) | |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 24.4 (1.20) | 25.0 (1.27) | 28.1 (1.32) | 15.1 (1.17) | 7.0 (0.67) | *0.4 (0.13) | |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 33.6 (3.45) | 26.5 (3.12) | 30.4 (3.86) | 7.6 (1.75) | *1.6 (0.80) | † | |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 27.4 (3.17) | 24.4 (3.04) | 32.5 (3.91) | 10.7 (2.55) | 4.9 (1.27) | † | |
| Parent's education ⁹ | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 34.6 (2.02) | 24.9 (1.71) | 25.4 (2.04) | 9.8 (1.11) | 4.6 (0.71) | *0.6 (0.26) | |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 100.0 | 27.7 (1.54) | 25.7 (1.46) | 27.8 (1.60) | 13.0 (1.12) | 4.9 (0.62) | † | |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 23.4 (0.84) | 29.6 (0.87) | 29.9 (0.88) | 11.5 (0.63) | 4.9 (0.40) | 0.7 (0.17) | |
| Family income ¹¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 100.0 | 28.5 (1.31) | 22.8 (1.08) | 29.1 (1.39) | 12.5 (0.87) | 6.0 (0.57) | *1.0 (0.39) | |
| \$35,000 or more | 100.0 | 24.0 (0.81) | 30.3 (0.86) | 29.4 (0.84) | 11.1 (0.61) | 4.7 (0.38) | 0.6 (0.16) | |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 100.0 | 26.4 (1.79) | 26.9 (1.95) | 27.6 (1.92) | 11.2 (1.41) | 7.7 (1.10) | † | |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 100.0 | 27.0 (1.66) | 28.0 (1.67) | 27.2 (1.65) | 12.2 (1.39) | 4.4 (0.68) | *1.3 (0.48) | |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 100.0 | 21.2 (1.76) | 31.4 (2.03) | 31.8 (2.05) | 10.5 (1.17) | 4.6 (0.96) | † | |
| \$100,000 or more | 100.0 | 21.9 (1.31) | 33.2 (1.46) | 30.7 (1.45) | 10.6 (0.97) | 3.2 (0.48) | *0.4 (0.19) | |
| Poverty status ¹² | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 29.8 (1.78) | 21.5 (1.39) | 29.8 (1.95) | 11.3 (1.02) | 6.4 (0.77) | *1.2 (0.58) | |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 26.3 (1.37) | 25.1 (1.47) | 28.4 (1.54) | 13.5 (1.31) | 6.2 (0.72) | *0.5 (0.20) | |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 23.1 (0.85) | 31.3 (0.89) | 30.0 (0.89) | 10.8 (0.60) | 4.1 (0.39) | 0.6 (0.14) | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children 5–17 years | Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹ | | | | | | Did not go to school |
|---|----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------|----------------------------|
| | | None | 1–2 days | 3–5 days | 6–10 days | 11 or more days | | |
| Health insurance coverage ¹³ | | Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 23.9 (0.87) | 30.0 (0.93) | 30.2 (0.92) | 11.5 (0.69) | 3.9 (0.36) | *0.5 (0.16) | |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 26.8 (1.24) | 24.1 (1.11) | 28.4 (1.31) | 12.6 (0.88) | 7.0 (0.64) | *1.1 (0.39) | |
| Other | 100.0 | 22.6 (3.23) | 31.5 (4.23) | 31.3 (4.22) | 9.6 (2.14) | 5.0 (1.46) | – | |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 36.4 (2.41) | 25.3 (1.85) | 23.6 (2.09) | 9.3 (1.34) | 4.8 (0.98) | *0.7 (0.33) | |
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 100.0 | 26.8 (0.87) | 28.1 (0.90) | 29.0 (0.94) | 11.2 (0.68) | 4.2 (0.39) | *0.7 (0.24) | |
| Small MSA | 100.0 | 24.8 (1.33) | 28.0 (1.27) | 28.3 (1.31) | 12.4 (0.87) | 5.7 (0.58) | *0.8 (0.27) | |
| Not in MSA | 100.0 | 24.6 (1.98) | 27.9 (1.77) | 30.2 (2.08) | 11.3 (1.27) | 5.3 (0.79) | *0.7 (0.28) | |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 24.9 (1.68) | 27.0 (1.79) | 28.0 (1.75) | 12.5 (1.27) | 6.8 (0.93) | *0.7 (0.25) | |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 22.9 (1.34) | 30.5 (1.36) | 30.0 (1.52) | 10.9 (1.00) | 5.0 (0.66) | *0.7 (0.24) | |
| South | 100.0 | 27.1 (1.26) | 27.2 (1.12) | 29.5 (1.33) | 11.2 (0.80) | 4.5 (0.45) | *0.5 (0.15) | |
| West | 100.0 | 27.6 (1.40) | 27.8 (1.38) | 27.7 (1.30) | 11.9 (1.01) | 4.0 (0.55) | † | |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 26.1 (0.77) | 29.4 (0.75) | 29.1 (0.79) | 11.1 (0.53) | 3.7 (0.28) | 0.7 (0.17) | |
| Good | 100.0 | 26.3 (1.72) | 23.6 (1.59) | 28.5 (1.83) | 13.3 (1.34) | 8.0 (1.06) | *0.4 (0.14) | |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 10.7 (2.77) | 7.2 (1.96) | 28.3 (5.24) | 19.9 (3.98) | 29.7 (4.58) | † | |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child's name] miss school because of illness or injury?"

²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁸Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 5–11 years and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table X in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Has usual place of health care ¹ | | Location of usual place of health care ² | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|--------|---|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | No | Yes | Clinic | Doctor's office | Emergency room | Hospital outpatient | Some other place | Doesn't go to one place most often |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Number in thousands ³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 73,996 | 3,570 | 70,379 | 16,545 | 52,410 | 480 | 718 | 112 | 85 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 1,863 | 35,933 | 8,361 | 26,863 | 195 | 413 | *35 | *49 |
| Female | 36,177 | 1,707 | 34,445 | 8,184 | 25,547 | 285 | 305 | *77 | *35 |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 770 | 20,345 | 4,966 | 14,962 | *149 | 231 | † | † |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 1,202 | 26,733 | 6,196 | 20,085 | 151 | 213 | *55 | † |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 1,598 | 23,300 | 5,383 | 17,363 | 181 | 274 | *40 | *43 |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 71,276 | 3,485 | 67,744 | 15,944 | 50,411 | 455 | 709 | 112 | 85 |
| White | 55,807 | 2,773 | 52,999 | 12,001 | 40,140 | 245 | 430 | 99 | *67 |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 476 | 10,805 | 3,031 | 7,418 | 138 | 186 | † | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | † | 728 | 349 | 351 | † | † | – | – |
| Asian | 3,023 | 156 | 2,868 | 494 | 2,281 | † | † | – | † |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 358 | † | *345 | *70 | † | † | – | – | – |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 2,720 | 85 | 2,634 | 600 | 1,998 | † | † | – | – |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | *32 | 1,190 | 250 | 927 | † | † | – | – |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | † | 536 | 214 | 316 | † | † | – | – |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 1,314 | 15,184 | 6,119 | 8,622 | 197 | 191 | † | *29 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 1,006 | 10,454 | 4,569 | 5,560 | *141 | 136 | † | † |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 2,256 | 55,194 | 10,426 | 43,788 | 283 | 527 | 95 | *55 |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 1,567 | 39,372 | 6,487 | 32,426 | *76 | 252 | *82 | *41 |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 424 | 10,109 | 2,745 | 7,032 | 122 | 181 | † | † |
| Family structure ⁸ | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 2,348 | 49,037 | 10,376 | 37,883 | *211 | 432 | *53 | *62 |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 768 | 17,336 | 4,977 | 11,878 | 187 | 226 | *51 | † |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | 245 | 2,012 | 528 | 1,426 | † | *20 | † | † |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | *209 | 1,994 | 663 | 1,223 | *57 | † | † | † |
| Parent's education ⁹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 973 | 8,242 | 3,789 | 4,182 | *93 | *142 | † | *32 |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 14,626 | 918 | 13,696 | 3,864 | 9,568 | *88 | 129 | *28 | † |
| More than high school | 47,674 | 1,458 | 46,194 | 8,192 | 37,302 | 165 | 406 | *75 | *37 |
| Family income ¹¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 1,457 | 21,931 | 8,076 | 13,174 | 249 | 350 | *49 | *25 |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 1,904 | 45,047 | 7,878 | 36,538 | 175 | 338 | *59 | *51 |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 649 | 8,657 | 2,273 | 6,154 | *88 | 112 | † | *15 |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 546 | 12,026 | 2,244 | 9,625 | *53 | *68 | † | † |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 284 | 8,662 | 1,338 | 7,182 | † | *92 | † | † |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 424 | 15,702 | 2,022 | 13,576 | † | *67 | *20 | † |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 11. Frequencies of having a usual place of health care and frequency distributions of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Has usual place of health care ¹ | | Location of usual place of health care ² | | | | | Doesn't go to one place most often |
|---|-----------------------------|---|--------|---|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | No | Yes | Clinic | Doctor's office | Emergency room | Hospital outpatient | Some other place | |
| Poverty status ¹² | | Number in thousands ³ | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 1,095 | 13,602 | 5,354 | 7,797 | 196 | 212 | † | † |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 867 | 14,675 | 4,452 | 9,862 | *114 | 190 | *44 | † |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 1,297 | 37,614 | 5,729 | 31,441 | 91 | 259 | *44 | *43 |
| Health insurance coverage ¹³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 40,817 | 958 | 39,841 | 5,330 | 34,165 | *41 | 199 | *58 | *36 |
| Medicaid or other public. | 24,656 | 952 | 23,691 | 8,660 | 14,480 | 152 | 346 | † | † |
| Other | 2,135 | *107 | 2,028 | 770 | 1,130 | † | *67 | † | — |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 1,526 | 4,601 | 1,697 | 2,518 | 228 | *107 | *27 | *24 |
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 1,692 | 37,125 | 8,066 | 28,113 | 312 | 536 | *33 | *55 |
| Small MSA | 23,370 | 1,289 | 22,055 | 5,110 | 16,648 | 116 | 116 | *38 | † |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 589 | 11,199 | 3,369 | 7,649 | † | *66 | *41 | † |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 324 | 12,151 | 2,048 | 9,923 | *40 | 118 | † | † |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 669 | 17,155 | 4,727 | 12,071 | *117 | *195 | *36 | † |
| South | 25,946 | 1,373 | 24,560 | 4,917 | 19,178 | 181 | 203 | *34 | *35 |
| West | 17,723 | 1,204 | 16,513 | 4,852 | 11,238 | *143 | 203 | *28 | *32 |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good. | 61,874 | 2,869 | 58,966 | 12,870 | 45,082 | 294 | 529 | 100 | 83 |
| Good | 10,805 | 607 | 10,189 | 3,306 | 6,513 | *172 | 167 | † | † |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | *91 | 1,224 | 370 | 814 | † | *23 | — | — |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

²Based on the question, "What kind of place is it/what kind of place does [child's name] go to most often—clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

³Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁸Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | Has usual place of health care ¹ | | All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care | Location of usual place of health care ² | | | | | | |
|--|---|-------------|---|---|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| | No | Yes | | Clinic | Doctor's office | Emergency room | Hospital outpatient | Some other place | Doesn't go to one place most often | |
| Percent distribution ³ (standard error) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 4.8 (0.28) | 95.2 (0.28) | 100.0 | 23.5 (0.75) | 74.5 (0.78) | 0.7 (0.12) | 1.0 (0.14) | 0.2 (0.04) | 0.1 (0.03) | |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 4.8 (0.28) | 95.2 (0.28) | 100.0 | 23.5 (0.75) | 74.5 (0.78) | 0.7 (0.13) | 1.0 (0.14) | 0.2 (0.04) | 0.1 (0.03) | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 4.9 (0.39) | 95.1 (0.39) | 100.0 | 23.2 (0.90) | 74.9 (0.94) | 0.6 (0.13) | 1.1 (0.24) | *0.1 (0.03) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| Female | 4.7 (0.42) | 95.3 (0.42) | 100.0 | 23.8 (0.95) | 74.2 (1.00) | 0.8 (0.20) | 0.9 (0.14) | *0.2 (0.08) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| Age ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 3.6 (0.52) | 96.4 (0.52) | 100.0 | 24.4 (1.17) | 73.5 (1.24) | *0.7 (0.29) | 1.1 (0.26) | † | † | |
| 5–11 years | 4.3 (0.42) | 95.7 (0.42) | 100.0 | 23.2 (1.07) | 75.2 (1.09) | 0.6 (0.15) | 0.8 (0.17) | *0.2 (0.08) | † | |
| 12–17 years | 6.4 (0.56) | 93.6 (0.56) | 100.0 | 23.1 (0.95) | 74.6 (0.99) | 0.8 (0.20) | 1.2 (0.25) | *0.2 (0.06) | *0.2 (0.06) | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁶ | 4.9 (0.29) | 95.1 (0.29) | 100.0 | 23.5 (0.76) | 74.5 (0.79) | 0.7 (0.13) | 1.0 (0.15) | 0.2 (0.04) | 0.1 (0.03) | |
| White | 5.0 (0.35) | 95.0 (0.35) | 100.0 | 22.6 (0.86) | 75.8 (0.90) | 0.5 (0.11) | 0.8 (0.14) | 0.2 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| Black or African American | 4.2 (0.52) | 95.8 (0.52) | 100.0 | 28.2 (1.65) | 68.5 (1.70) | 1.3 (0.28) | 1.7 (0.39) | † | † | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | † | 91.3 (4.73) | 100.0 | 48.0 (8.13) | 47.8 (8.07) | † | † | – | – | |
| Asian | 5.4 (0.99) | 94.6 (0.99) | 100.0 | 17.4 (2.08) | 79.8 (2.33) | † | † | – | † | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | † | 95.7 (2.35) | 100.0 | *25.5 (7.70) | 66.4 (10.79) | † | – | – | – | |
| Two or more races ⁷ | 3.1 (0.88) | 96.9 (0.88) | 100.0 | 22.7 (2.44) | 75.9 (2.48) | † | † | – | – | |
| Black or African American and white | *2.7 (1.21) | 97.3 (1.21) | 100.0 | 20.5 (3.41) | 78.5 (3.47) | † | † | – | – | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | † | 96.1 (2.96) | 100.0 | 41.6 (6.32) | 57.4 (6.32) | † | † | – | – | |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 8.3 (0.68) | 91.7 (0.68) | 100.0 | 40.2 (1.60) | 56.9 (1.64) | 1.3 (0.33) | 1.2 (0.21) | † | *0.2 (0.09) | |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9.2 (0.87) | 90.8 (0.87) | 100.0 | 43.5 (2.04) | 53.5 (2.07) | *1.3 (0.43) | 1.3 (0.28) | † | † | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 3.9 (0.31) | 96.1 (0.31) | 100.0 | 18.9 (0.76) | 79.4 (0.79) | 0.5 (0.12) | 1.0 (0.17) | 0.2 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| White, single race | 3.8 (0.40) | 96.2 (0.40) | 100.0 | 16.5 (0.88) | 82.4 (0.91) | *0.2 (0.08) | 0.6 (0.16) | *0.2 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| Black or African American, single race | 4.0 (0.51) | 96.0 (0.51) | 100.0 | 27.2 (1.66) | 69.5 (1.69) | 1.2 (0.29) | 1.8 (0.42) | † | † | |
| Family structure ⁹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 4.6 (0.35) | 95.4 (0.35) | 100.0 | 21.1 (0.84) | 77.4 (0.87) | 0.4 (0.13) | 0.9 (0.16) | *0.1 (0.04) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| Mother, no father | 4.2 (0.42) | 95.8 (0.42) | 100.0 | 28.7 (1.28) | 68.6 (1.33) | 1.1 (0.30) | 1.3 (0.29) | *0.3 (0.13) | † | |
| Father, no mother | 11.2 (2.34) | 88.8 (2.34) | 100.0 | 25.5 (3.32) | 71.9 (3.39) | † | *1.0 (0.45) | † | † | |
| Neither mother nor father | 7.5 (2.23) | 92.5 (2.23) | 100.0 | 35.0 (3.49) | 60.6 (3.57) | *2.4 (1.04) | † | † | † | |
| Parent's education ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 10.8 (1.24) | 89.2 (1.24) | 100.0 | 46.4 (2.31) | 50.4 (2.29) | *1.2 (0.36) | 1.6 (0.47) | † | *0.4 (0.18) | |
| High school diploma or GED ¹¹ | 6.2 (0.66) | 93.8 (0.66) | 100.0 | 28.3 (1.43) | 69.8 (1.45) | *0.7 (0.27) | 0.9 (0.20) | *0.2 (0.10) | † | |
| More than high school | 3.1 (0.27) | 96.9 (0.27) | 100.0 | 17.7 (0.77) | 80.8 (0.80) | 0.4 (0.08) | 0.9 (0.17) | *0.2 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Has usual place of health care ¹ | | All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care | Location of usual place of health care ² | | | | | | Doesn't go to one place most often |
|---|---|-------------|---|---|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | No | Yes | | Clinic | Doctor's office | Emergency room | Hospital outpatient | Some other place | | |
| Family income ¹² | | | | Percent distribution ³ (standard error) | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 6.4 (0.58) | 93.6 (0.58) | 100.0 | 36.9 (1.31) | 60.0 (1.37) | 1.2 (0.26) | 1.6 (0.28) | *0.2 (0.09) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| \$35,000 or more | 4.0 (0.33) | 96.0 (0.33) | 100.0 | 17.5 (0.77) | 81.1 (0.80) | 0.4 (0.10) | 0.7 (0.16) | *0.1 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 7.0 (1.01) | 93.0 (1.01) | 100.0 | 26.2 (1.76) | 71.1 (1.82) | *1.0 (0.43) | 1.3 (0.37) | † | *0.2 (0.08) | |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 4.3 (0.70) | 95.7 (0.70) | 100.0 | 18.6 (1.36) | 80.1 (1.38) | *0.4 (0.16) | *0.6 (0.20) | † | † | |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 3.1 (0.67) | 96.9 (0.67) | 100.0 | 15.5 (1.40) | 82.9 (1.49) | † | *1.0 (0.46) | † | † | |
| \$100,000 or more | 2.6 (0.43) | 97.4 (0.43) | 100.0 | 12.9 (1.08) | 86.4 (1.09) | † | *0.4 (0.21) | *0.1 (0.05) | † | |
| Poverty status ¹³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor. | 7.8 (0.92) | 92.2 (0.92) | 100.0 | 39.8 (1.77) | 56.7 (1.84) | 1.5 (0.40) | 1.6 (0.35) | † | † | |
| Near poor | 5.6 (0.66) | 94.4 (0.66) | 100.0 | 30.3 (1.39) | 67.3 (1.44) | *0.8 (0.25) | 1.3 (0.34) | *0.3 (0.12) | † | |
| Not poor | 3.3 (0.33) | 96.7 (0.33) | 100.0 | 15.2 (0.72) | 83.6 (0.75) | 0.2 (0.07) | 0.7 (0.18) | *0.1 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 2.3 (0.28) | 97.7 (0.28) | 100.0 | 13.3 (0.74) | 85.8 (0.74) | *0.1 (0.04) | 0.5 (0.15) | *0.1 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| Medicaid or other public | 4.0 (0.57) | 96.0 (0.57) | 100.0 | 36.8 (1.37) | 60.9 (1.39) | 0.7 (0.15) | 1.4 (0.26) | † | † | |
| Other | *4.5 (1.65) | 95.5 (1.65) | 100.0 | 37.6 (3.93) | 56.3 (4.03) | † | *3.4 (1.03) | † | – | |
| Uninsured | 24.2 (1.70) | 75.8 (1.70) | 100.0 | 37.4 (2.42) | 54.5 (2.64) | 4.9 (1.25) | 2.2 (0.65) | *0.6 (0.29) | *0.4 (0.19) | |
| Place of residence ¹⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 4.4 (0.34) | 95.6 (0.34) | 100.0 | 21.7 (0.86) | 75.8 (0.90) | 0.8 (0.20) | 1.4 (0.24) | *0.1 (0.04) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| Small MSA. | 5.5 (0.61) | 94.5 (0.61) | 100.0 | 23.1 (1.40) | 75.5 (1.45) | 0.5 (0.15) | 0.5 (0.14) | *0.2 (0.08) | † | |
| Not in MSA | 5.0 (0.66) | 95.0 (0.66) | 100.0 | 30.1 (2.52) | 68.4 (2.67) | † | *0.6 (0.25) | *0.4 (0.17) | † | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 2.6 (0.44) | 97.4 (0.44) | 100.0 | 16.8 (1.47) | 81.7 (1.49) | *0.3 (0.12) | 1.0 (0.20) | † | † | |
| Midwest | 3.7 (0.55) | 96.3 (0.55) | 100.0 | 27.5 (1.57) | 70.4 (1.68) | *0.7 (0.24) | *1.1 (0.36) | *0.2 (0.10) | † | |
| South | 5.4 (0.47) | 94.6 (0.47) | 100.0 | 20.0 (1.18) | 78.1 (1.23) | 0.8 (0.18) | 0.8 (0.22) | *0.1 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| West | 6.8 (0.70) | 93.2 (0.70) | 100.0 | 29.3 (1.75) | 68.3 (1.81) | *0.9 (0.38) | 1.2 (0.32) | *0.2 (0.08) | *0.2 (0.09) | |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 4.7 (0.32) | 95.3 (0.32) | 100.0 | 21.8 (0.75) | 76.5 (0.78) | 0.5 (0.09) | 0.9 (0.14) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.1 (0.04) | |
| Good | 5.5 (0.59) | 94.5 (0.59) | 100.0 | 32.5 (1.73) | 64.0 (1.82) | *1.7 (0.66) | 1.6 (0.44) | † | † | |
| Fair or poor | 5.7 (1.58) | 94.3 (1.58) | 100.0 | 29.2 (4.38) | 67.7 (4.47) | † | *1.8 (0.79) | – | – | |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

²Based on the question, "What kind of place is it/what kind of place does [child's name] go to most often—clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁷Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁹Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XI in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹ | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ² |
| Number in thousands ³ | | | | | | |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 73,996 | 55,399 | 11,806 | 4,105 | 849 | 1,321 |
| Sex | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 27,731 | 6,318 | 2,301 | 382 | 739 |
| Female | 36,177 | 27,669 | 5,488 | 1,804 | 467 | 582 |
| Age | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 18,582 | 1,784 | 413 | — | 266 |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 20,095 | 5,116 | 1,696 | 300 | 546 |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 16,722 | 4,906 | 1,996 | 548 | 509 |
| Race | | | | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 71,276 | 53,253 | 11,397 | 3,988 | 834 | 1,297 |
| White | 55,807 | 41,869 | 8,739 | 3,158 | 661 | 980 |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 8,500 | 1,833 | 577 | 118 | 196 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | 578 | 121 | *44 | † | † |
| Asian | 3,023 | 2,076 | 592 | 198 | *45 | 73 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 358 | *230 | *111 | † | † | — |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 2,720 | 2,146 | 409 | *117 | † | † |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | 992 | 178 | † | † | — |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | 425 | *69 | † | † | † |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 11,815 | 2,624 | 1,095 | 274 | 596 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 7,978 | 1,945 | 876 | 232 | 387 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 43,584 | 9,182 | 3,010 | 575 | 725 |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 31,340 | 6,375 | 2,112 | 404 | 430 |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 7,908 | 1,715 | 562 | 110 | 185 |
| Family structure ⁸ | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 38,594 | 8,159 | 2,975 | 544 | 834 |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 13,748 | 2,788 | 865 | 236 | 343 |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | 1,524 | 414 | 166 | *36 | *69 |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | 1,534 | 444 | 99 | *32 | *75 |
| Parent's education ⁹ | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 6,346 | 1,504 | 651 | 216 | 460 |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 14,626 | 10,372 | 2,489 | 1,107 | 267 | 261 |
| More than high school | 47,674 | 37,030 | 7,283 | 2,236 | 334 | 523 |
| Family income ¹¹ | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 17,589 | 3,391 | 1,354 | 327 | 626 |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 35,429 | 7,639 | 2,557 | 489 | 621 |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 6,854 | 1,373 | 666 | 160 | 235 |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 9,087 | 2,230 | 848 | 133 | 222 |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 6,723 | 1,559 | 424 | *119 | *54 |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 12,765 | 2,477 | 619 | *77 | 111 |
| Poverty status ¹² | | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 11,162 | 1,956 | 844 | 197 | 535 |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 11,358 | 2,423 | 1,131 | 274 | 265 |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 29,787 | 6,391 | 1,804 | 331 | 409 |
| Health insurance coverage ¹³ | | | | | | |
| Private | 40,817 | 31,018 | 6,912 | 1,873 | 321 | 356 |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,656 | 19,380 | 3,401 | 1,109 | 143 | 509 |
| Other | 2,135 | 1,682 | 323 | *119 | † | — |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 3,161 | 1,139 | 989 | 373 | 451 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13. Frequency distributions of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹ | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ² |
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | | | Number in thousands ³ | | | |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 29,108 | 6,209 | 2,011 | 478 | 742 |
| Small MSA. | 23,370 | 17,537 | 3,771 | 1,315 | 274 | 292 |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 8,754 | 1,826 | 778 | *96 | 287 |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 10,086 | 1,693 | 265 | † | 234 |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 13,093 | 3,186 | 1,005 | 195 | 253 |
| South | 25,946 | 19,518 | 4,001 | 1,561 | 286 | 454 |
| West | 17,723 | 12,702 | 2,926 | 1,274 | 332 | 380 |
| Current health status | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,874 | 46,070 | 10,094 | 3,504 | 699 | 1,133 |
| Good | 10,805 | 8,195 | 1,616 | 583 | 127 | 165 |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | 1,134 | *96 | † | † | † |

— Quantity zero.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about [child's name]'s health? Include doctors seen while [he/she] was a patient in a hospital."

²Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.

³Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁸Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹ | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ² | |
| Percent distribution ³ (standard error) | | | | | | | |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 75.1 (0.59) | 16.2 (0.51) | 5.7 (0.30) | 1.2 (0.13) | 1.8 (0.17) | |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 100.0 | 75.4 (0.60) | 16.1 (0.51) | 5.6 (0.30) | 1.2 (0.13) | 1.8 (0.17) | |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 73.7 (0.82) | 17.1 (0.69) | 6.2 (0.44) | 1.0 (0.15) | 2.0 (0.26) | |
| Female | 100.0 | 76.6 (0.80) | 15.4 (0.71) | 5.1 (0.42) | 1.3 (0.23) | 1.6 (0.23) | |
| Age ⁵ | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 100.0 | 88.3 (0.81) | 8.5 (0.70) | 2.0 (0.34) | — | 1.3 (0.21) | |
| 5–11 years | 100.0 | 72.4 (1.04) | 18.4 (0.88) | 6.1 (0.53) | 1.1 (0.22) | 2.0 (0.32) | |
| 12–17 years | 100.0 | 67.8 (1.04) | 19.9 (0.89) | 8.1 (0.58) | 2.2 (0.29) | 2.1 (0.30) | |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁶ | 100.0 | 75.0 (0.61) | 16.3 (0.52) | 5.7 (0.31) | 1.2 (0.14) | 1.8 (0.18) | |
| White | 100.0 | 75.4 (0.69) | 15.9 (0.58) | 5.8 (0.36) | 1.2 (0.16) | 1.8 (0.20) | |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 75.4 (1.23) | 16.6 (1.08) | 5.2 (0.61) | 1.1 (0.28) | 1.7 (0.36) | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 71.7 (5.76) | 15.9 (3.80) | *5.8 (2.36) | † | † | |
| Asian | 100.0 | 69.7 (2.34) | 19.3 (1.99) | 6.9 (1.32) | *1.6 (0.58) | 2.5 (0.70) | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | 62.0 (11.12) | *31.8 (11.05) | † | † | — | |
| Two or more races ⁷ | 100.0 | 78.0 (2.70) | 15.8 (2.27) | *4.6 (1.47) | † | † | |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 79.5 (3.66) | 15.6 (3.32) | † | † | — | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | 76.3 (6.64) | *12.7 (4.39) | † | † | † | |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 70.7 (1.06) | 16.6 (0.86) | 7.1 (0.61) | 1.8 (0.29) | 3.7 (0.45) | |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 68.6 (1.31) | 17.5 (1.05) | 8.1 (0.80) | 2.3 (0.40) | 3.5 (0.51) | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 76.3 (0.68) | 16.1 (0.59) | 5.3 (0.34) | 1.0 (0.15) | 1.3 (0.18) | |
| White, single race | 100.0 | 77.2 (0.83) | 15.6 (0.71) | 5.2 (0.44) | 1.0 (0.19) | 1.1 (0.21) | |
| Black or African American, single race | 100.0 | 75.2 (1.27) | 16.6 (1.11) | 5.4 (0.65) | 1.1 (0.29) | 1.7 (0.38) | |
| Family structure ⁹ | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 74.9 (0.73) | 16.4 (0.61) | 6.0 (0.40) | 1.1 (0.17) | 1.7 (0.20) | |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 76.6 (1.07) | 15.5 (0.93) | 4.7 (0.45) | 1.3 (0.26) | 1.9 (0.34) | |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 71.8 (2.61) | 17.3 (2.25) | 6.8 (1.47) | *1.4 (0.53) | *2.7 (1.17) | |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 73.4 (2.80) | 18.1 (2.50) | 3.8 (0.88) | *1.0 (0.40) | *3.6 (1.29) | |
| Parent's education ¹⁰ | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 68.4 (1.61) | 16.6 (1.23) | 7.3 (0.81) | 2.5 (0.57) | 5.2 (0.91) | |
| High school diploma or GED ¹¹ | 100.0 | 71.5 (1.18) | 17.2 (1.03) | 7.8 (0.74) | 1.8 (0.34) | 1.8 (0.33) | |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 77.8 (0.72) | 15.6 (0.62) | 4.8 (0.37) | 0.7 (0.14) | 1.1 (0.16) | |
| Family income ¹² | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 100.0 | 74.5 (0.97) | 15.1 (0.80) | 6.2 (0.56) | 1.5 (0.27) | 2.7 (0.39) | |
| \$35,000 or more | 100.0 | 75.9 (0.73) | 16.3 (0.62) | 5.4 (0.38) | 1.0 (0.15) | 1.3 (0.18) | |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 100.0 | 73.3 (1.63) | 15.0 (1.21) | 7.2 (1.05) | 1.8 (0.44) | 2.6 (0.67) | |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 100.0 | 72.7 (1.38) | 17.8 (1.26) | 6.7 (0.80) | 1.0 (0.27) | 1.8 (0.39) | |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 100.0 | 75.3 (1.72) | 17.9 (1.55) | 4.9 (0.83) | *1.3 (0.50) | *0.6 (0.19) | |
| \$100,000 or more | 100.0 | 80.1 (1.04) | 15.0 (0.97) | 3.8 (0.48) | *0.5 (0.14) | 0.7 (0.18) | |
| Poverty status ¹³ | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 74.7 (1.29) | 13.9 (1.03) | 6.1 (0.76) | 1.5 (0.34) | 3.8 (0.65) | |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 73.2 (1.27) | 15.9 (1.05) | 7.4 (0.77) | 1.8 (0.37) | 1.7 (0.31) | |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 77.1 (0.75) | 16.4 (0.68) | 4.6 (0.35) | 0.8 (0.15) | 1.0 (0.17) | |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 76.9 (0.80) | 16.9 (0.72) | 4.6 (0.37) | 0.8 (0.15) | 0.9 (0.14) | |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 77.7 (0.98) | 14.6 (0.85) | 4.9 (0.56) | 0.7 (0.16) | 2.1 (0.30) | |
| Other | 100.0 | 77.7 (3.56) | 15.7 (3.35) | *6.0 (1.83) | † | — | |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 53.8 (2.00) | 18.8 (1.50) | 14.8 (1.33) | 5.6 (0.97) | 7.1 (1.23) | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 14. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹ | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ² |
| Place of residence ¹⁵ | | Percent distribution ³ (standard error) | | | | |
| Large MSA | 100.0 | 75.3 (0.78) | 16.3 (0.67) | 5.3 (0.38) | 1.3 (0.19) | 1.9 (0.22) |
| Small MSA. | 100.0 | 75.1 (1.23) | 16.5 (1.02) | 5.8 (0.55) | 1.2 (0.23) | 1.3 (0.25) |
| Not in MSA | 100.0 | 74.6 (1.25) | 15.4 (1.18) | 6.6 (0.85) | *0.8 (0.31) | 2.5 (0.61) |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 82.0 (1.34) | 13.7 (1.26) | 2.1 (0.40) | † | 1.9 (0.41) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 73.5 (1.24) | 18.2 (1.18) | 5.7 (0.64) | 1.1 (0.30) | 1.5 (0.41) |
| South | 100.0 | 75.2 (1.00) | 15.7 (0.82) | 6.2 (0.53) | 1.1 (0.21) | 1.8 (0.26) |
| West | 100.0 | 71.6 (1.24) | 16.9 (0.97) | 7.4 (0.64) | 1.9 (0.33) | 2.2 (0.36) |
| Current health status | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 74.5 (0.66) | 16.7 (0.57) | 5.8 (0.34) | 1.2 (0.15) | 1.9 (0.19) |
| Good | 100.0 | 76.9 (1.31) | 15.1 (1.19) | 5.4 (0.64) | 1.1 (0.28) | 1.5 (0.33) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 89.8 (2.21) | 6.4 (1.84) | † | † | † |

— Quantity zero.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about [child's name]'s health? Include doctors seen while [he/she] was a patient in a hospital."²Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.⁶In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.⁷Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.⁸Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.⁹Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.¹³Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Selected measures of health care access | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Uninsured for health care ¹ | Unmet medical need ² | Delayed care due to cost ³ | Uninsured for health care ¹ | Unmet medical need ² | Delayed care due to cost ³ |
| | | Number in thousands ⁴ | | | Percent ⁵ (standard error) | | |
| Total ⁶ (age-adjusted) | 73,994 | 6,021 | 1,827 | 3,490 | 8.2 (0.36) | 2.5 (0.16) | 4.7 (0.26) |
| Total ⁶ (crude) | 73,994 | 6,021 | 1,827 | 3,490 | 8.2 (0.36) | 2.5 (0.16) | 4.7 (0.26) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 3,087 | 938 | 1,763 | 8.3 (0.43) | 2.5 (0.20) | 4.7 (0.30) |
| Female | 36,177 | 2,934 | 889 | 1,727 | 8.2 (0.41) | 2.5 (0.20) | 4.8 (0.33) |
| Age ⁷ | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,232 | 1,323 | 434 | 818 | 6.3 (0.48) | 2.1 (0.28) | 3.9 (0.41) |
| 5–11 years | 28,142 | 2,212 | 656 | 1,244 | 7.9 (0.43) | 2.3 (0.23) | 4.4 (0.33) |
| 12–17 years | 24,621 | 2,486 | 737 | 1,428 | 10.1 (0.53) | 3.0 (0.25) | 5.8 (0.40) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁸ | 71,350 | 5,848 | 1,738 | 3,334 | 8.3 (0.36) | 2.4 (0.16) | 4.7 (0.27) |
| White | 55,943 | 4,692 | 1,320 | 2,684 | 8.4 (0.43) | 2.4 (0.19) | 4.8 (0.33) |
| Black or African American | 11,353 | 749 | 335 | 530 | 6.7 (0.58) | 2.9 (0.37) | 4.7 (0.46) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 708 | 134 | † | *29 | 18.9 (4.51) | † | *4.3 (1.93) |
| Asian | 3,041 | 239 | 62 | 87 | 8.0 (1.11) | 2.1 (0.59) | 2.9 (0.71) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 306 | *34 | † | † | *10.6 (3.97) | † | † |
| Two or more races ⁹ | 2,644 | 174 | *89 | 156 | 6.7 (1.29) | *3.6 (1.11) | 6.4 (1.50) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,144 | *55 | *30 | *63 | 4.6 (1.31) | *2.8 (1.12) | *6.1 (2.13) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 552 | *67 | *52 | *70 | *12.0 (4.02) | *10.0 (4.46) | *13.0 (4.98) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ¹⁰ and race | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,521 | 2,413 | 600 | 981 | 15.3 (0.86) | 3.7 (0.35) | 6.1 (0.58) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,543 | 1,832 | 427 | 713 | 16.6 (1.05) | 3.8 (0.43) | 6.3 (0.75) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,473 | 3,609 | 1,226 | 2,509 | 6.3 (0.36) | 2.1 (0.17) | 4.4 (0.28) |
| White, single race | 41,069 | 2,467 | 792 | 1,809 | 6.0 (0.46) | 1.9 (0.20) | 4.4 (0.36) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,612 | 692 | 294 | 479 | 6.6 (0.60) | 2.8 (0.38) | 4.5 (0.47) |
| Family structure ¹¹ | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,528 | 3,917 | 1,117 | 2,188 | 7.7 (0.41) | 2.2 (0.19) | 4.3 (0.29) |
| Mother, no father | 18,029 | 1,576 | 587 | 1,132 | 8.8 (0.59) | 3.2 (0.32) | 6.2 (0.53) |
| Father, no mother | 2,319 | 296 | 85 | 115 | 11.9 (1.84) | 3.1 (0.69) | 4.6 (0.96) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,119 | 233 | *38 | 56 | 9.9 (1.31) | *1.7 (0.66) | 2.5 (0.75) |
| Parent's education ¹² | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,009 | 1,498 | 289 | 451 | 17.1 (1.19) | 3.2 (0.44) | 5.0 (0.55) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹³ | 14,730 | 1,560 | 431 | 741 | 10.7 (0.78) | 2.9 (0.40) | 5.0 (0.56) |
| More than high school | 47,425 | 2,668 | 1,061 | 2,233 | 5.7 (0.34) | 2.2 (0.19) | 4.7 (0.32) |
| Family income ¹⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 22,493 | 2,508 | 726 | 1,312 | 11.6 (0.67) | 3.2 (0.31) | 6.0 (0.47) |
| \$35,000 or more | 45,611 | 3,077 | 984 | 1,946 | 6.7 (0.40) | 2.1 (0.20) | 4.3 (0.30) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 8,994 | 1,166 | 310 | 538 | 13.2 (1.11) | 3.5 (0.43) | 6.0 (0.71) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,196 | 1,165 | 421 | 924 | 9.6 (0.86) | 3.4 (0.53) | 7.6 (0.82) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,733 | 362 | 122 | 206 | 4.2 (0.63) | 1.4 (0.34) | 2.4 (0.46) |
| \$100,000 or more | 15,687 | 383 | 131 | 278 | 2.4 (0.52) | 0.8 (0.22) | 1.8 (0.29) |
| Poverty status ¹⁵ | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,007 | 1,630 | 456 | 767 | 12.2 (0.86) | 3.2 (0.40) | 5.6 (0.61) |
| Near poor | 15,063 | 1,818 | 491 | 997 | 12.3 (0.85) | 3.3 (0.42) | 6.7 (0.63) |
| Not poor | 37,876 | 1,890 | 680 | 1,398 | 5.0 (0.39) | 1.8 (0.19) | 3.7 (0.29) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁶ | | | | | | | |
| Private | 41,097 | — | 549 | 1,339 | — | 1.3 (0.17) | 3.2 (0.30) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,351 | — | 422 | 736 | — | 1.7 (0.22) | 3.0 (0.31) |
| Other | 2,126 | — | *25 | 48 | — | *1.2 (0.45) | *2.2 (0.67) |
| Uninsured | 6,021 | 6,021 | 829 | 1,361 | 100 (0.00) | 13.6 (1.07) | 22.5 (1.54) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 15. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Selected measures of health care access | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Uninsured for health care ¹ | Unmet medical need ² | Delayed care due to cost ³ | Uninsured for health care ¹ | Unmet medical need ² | Delayed care due to cost ³ |
| Place of residence ¹⁷ | | Number in thousands ⁴ | | | Percent ⁵ (standard error) | | |
| Large MSA | 39,154 | 3,043 | 1,022 | 1,948 | 7.8 (0.39) | 2.6 (0.22) | 5.0 (0.36) |
| Small MSA | 23,105 | 1,831 | 624 | 1,063 | 8.1 (0.73) | 2.7 (0.32) | 4.6 (0.41) |
| Not in MSA | 11,735 | 1,148 | 180 | 479 | 9.8 (1.16) | 1.5 (0.21) | 4.1 (0.81) |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,465 | 547 | 168 | 328 | 4.4 (0.78) | 1.3 (0.28) | 2.6 (0.38) |
| Midwest | 17,277 | 1,144 | 349 | 731 | 6.7 (0.71) | 2.0 (0.29) | 4.2 (0.50) |
| South | 26,314 | 2,797 | 741 | 1,342 | 10.7 (0.67) | 2.8 (0.31) | 5.1 (0.45) |
| West | 17,939 | 1,534 | 569 | 1,090 | 8.7 (0.68) | 3.2 (0.32) | 6.1 (0.65) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,863 | 4,756 | 1,354 | 2,591 | 7.8 (0.36) | 2.2 (0.17) | 4.2 (0.27) |
| Good | 10,821 | 1,139 | 351 | 751 | 10.6 (0.92) | 3.2 (0.38) | 6.9 (0.64) |
| Fair or poor | 1,296 | 122 | 118 | 146 | 9.1 (1.90) | 8.8 (1.94) | 10.8 (2.04) |

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but data are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "[Are you/ls anyone] covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"

²Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [you/someone in the family] needed medical care, but did not get it because [you/the family] couldn't afford it?"

³Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, [have/has] [you/anyone in the family] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?"

⁴Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

⁵Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁶Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁷Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁸In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁹Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

¹⁰Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

¹¹Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹²Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹³GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁴The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁶Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁷MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of "All children under 18 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children under 18 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIII in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|--------|-------|---------------------------------------|---------|-------|-------------|-------|--------|
| | | None | | | One | | | Two or more | | |
| | | Number in thousands ² | | | Percent ³ (standard error) | | | | | |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 73,996 | 58,393 | 10,393 | 4,950 | 79.3 | (0.52) | 14.0 | (0.45) | 6.7 | (0.32) |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 73,996 | 58,393 | 10,393 | 4,950 | 79.2 | (0.52) | 14.1 | (0.45) | 6.7 | (0.32) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 29,317 | 5,729 | 2,620 | 78.0 | (0.76) | 15.2 | (0.67) | 6.9 | (0.44) |
| Female | 36,177 | 29,076 | 4,664 | 2,331 | 80.7 | (0.70) | 12.8 | (0.59) | 6.4 | (0.46) |
| Age ⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 15,417 | 3,696 | 1,961 | 73.2 | (1.05) | 17.5 | (0.90) | 9.3 | (0.70) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 22,626 | 3,587 | 1,653 | 81.2 | (0.82) | 12.9 | (0.73) | 5.9 | (0.51) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 20,350 | 3,110 | 1,337 | 82.1 | (0.77) | 12.5 | (0.70) | 5.4 | (0.43) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁶ | 71,276 | 56,359 | 10,008 | 4,651 | 79.5 | (0.52) | 14.0 | (0.46) | 6.5 | (0.32) |
| White | 55,807 | 44,615 | 7,699 | 3,287 | 80.3 | (0.60) | 13.8 | (0.53) | 5.9 | (0.36) |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 8,218 | 1,837 | 1,195 | 73.2 | (1.32) | 16.2 | (1.09) | 10.6 | (0.90) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | 612 | *122 | *61 | 77.4 | (4.67) | 14.7 | (3.98) | *7.8 | (2.69) |
| Asian | 3,023 | 2,670 | 241 | 103 | 88.6 | (1.55) | 7.9 | (1.28) | 3.5 | (0.91) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 358 | *243 | *110 | † | 68.8 | (10.96) | *30.5 | (10.84) | † | |
| Two or more races ⁷ | 2,720 | 2,034 | 384 | 299 | 75.5 | (2.63) | 14.0 | (2.16) | 10.5 | (1.97) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | 846 | 231 | *144 | 70.4 | (4.51) | 18.1 | (3.85) | 11.4 | (3.41) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | 437 | *41 | *77 | 79.6 | (5.24) | *6.8 | (2.62) | *13.6 | (4.50) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 13,135 | 2,223 | 1,104 | 80.7 | (0.93) | 12.9 | (0.85) | 6.4 | (0.52) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 9,362 | 1,408 | 667 | 82.6 | (1.14) | 11.8 | (1.07) | 5.6 | (0.62) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 45,257 | 8,169 | 3,847 | 79.1 | (0.61) | 14.2 | (0.54) | 6.7 | (0.38) |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 32,708 | 5,751 | 2,345 | 80.2 | (0.74) | 14.1 | (0.64) | 5.8 | (0.45) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 7,716 | 1,683 | 1,105 | 73.6 | (1.37) | 15.9 | (1.15) | 10.5 | (0.94) |
| Family structure ⁹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 41,724 | 6,804 | 2,722 | 81.7 | (0.63) | 13.1 | (0.53) | 5.2 | (0.35) |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 13,185 | 3,028 | 1,826 | 73.1 | (1.13) | 16.8 | (0.95) | 10.1 | (0.72) |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | 1,879 | 213 | *161 | 81.0 | (2.96) | 10.5 | (2.12) | *8.5 | (2.83) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | 1,605 | 348 | 241 | 73.6 | (3.22) | 15.5 | (2.54) | 11.0 | (2.31) |
| Parent's education ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 7,184 | 1,218 | 795 | 78.8 | (1.35) | 13.0 | (1.11) | 8.3 | (0.89) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹¹ | 14,626 | 11,019 | 2,344 | 1,194 | 75.8 | (1.21) | 16.1 | (1.04) | 8.2 | (0.80) |
| More than high school | 47,674 | 38,432 | 6,427 | 2,697 | 80.9 | (0.63) | 13.5 | (0.55) | 5.6 | (0.36) |
| Family income ¹² | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 17,132 | 3,790 | 2,410 | 74.1 | (0.98) | 16.0 | (0.81) | 10.0 | (0.68) |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 38,393 | 6,059 | 2,407 | 81.9 | (0.63) | 12.9 | (0.54) | 5.1 | (0.34) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 7,227 | 1,411 | 650 | 78.0 | (1.53) | 15.2 | (1.33) | 6.8 | (0.89) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 10,073 | 1,725 | 748 | 80.2 | (1.31) | 13.8 | (1.17) | 6.0 | (0.74) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 7,410 | 1,112 | 415 | 83.1 | (1.42) | 12.2 | (1.24) | 4.6 | (0.78) |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 13,682 | 1,811 | 595 | 85.0 | (0.99) | 11.3 | (0.89) | 3.7 | (0.45) |
| Poverty status ¹³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 10,681 | 2,267 | 1,720 | 73.8 | (1.30) | 15.0 | (1.08) | 11.2 | (0.95) |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 11,821 | 2,536 | 1,151 | 76.4 | (1.17) | 16.3 | (1.02) | 7.4 | (0.71) |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 32,078 | 4,917 | 1,838 | 82.6 | (0.66) | 12.6 | (0.56) | 4.7 | (0.34) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 40,817 | 33,923 | 5,039 | 1,708 | 83.3 | (0.65) | 12.4 | (0.57) | 4.2 | (0.32) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,656 | 17,748 | 4,208 | 2,610 | 72.9 | (1.00) | 16.9 | (0.87) | 10.2 | (0.70) |
| Other | 2,135 | 1,453 | 438 | 244 | 69.8 | (3.01) | 19.3 | (2.91) | 10.8 | (2.02) |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 5,099 | 679 | 347 | 82.2 | (1.67) | 12.0 | (1.46) | 5.8 | (0.89) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16. Frequencies and age-adjusted percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹ | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | None | One | Two or more | None | One | Two or more |
| Place of residence ¹⁵ | | Number in thousands ² | | | Percent ³ (standard error) | | |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 31,009 | 5,166 | 2,519 | 80.2 (0.70) | 13.3 (0.61) | 6.4 (0.43) |
| Small MSA | 23,370 | 18,479 | 3,345 | 1,473 | 79.5 (0.95) | 14.3 (0.87) | 6.2 (0.50) |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 8,905 | 1,881 | 958 | 75.8 (1.38) | 15.9 (1.05) | 8.3 (1.06) |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 9,670 | 1,928 | 787 | 78.1 (1.31) | 15.5 (1.15) | 6.4 (0.83) |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 13,865 | 2,640 | 1,277 | 78.1 (1.03) | 14.8 (0.96) | 7.1 (0.69) |
| South | 25,946 | 20,111 | 3,769 | 1,999 | 77.9 (0.91) | 14.5 (0.75) | 7.6 (0.55) |
| West | 17,723 | 14,747 | 2,057 | 887 | 83.5 (0.95) | 11.5 (0.89) | 4.9 (0.48) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,874 | 49,983 | 8,434 | 3,274 | 81.2 (0.56) | 13.6 (0.49) | 5.2 (0.30) |
| Good | 10,805 | 7,655 | 1,795 | 1,292 | 70.9 (1.44) | 16.9 (1.19) | 12.2 (1.16) |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | 753 | 164 | 384 | 55.4 (4.66) | 12.9 (2.61) | 31.7 (4.47) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times has [child's name] gone to a hospital emergency room about [his/her] health?" (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)

²Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percents may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁷Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁹Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts.

¹³Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 0–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XIV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children 2–17 years | Unmet dental need ¹ | | Time since last dental visit ² | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | Yes | No | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ³ |
| Number in thousands ⁴ | | | | | | | | |
| Total ⁵ (crude) | 65,743 | 4,657 | 61,040 | 39,561 | 11,628 | 4,315 | 2,184 | 7,583 |
| Sex | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 33,533 | 2,518 | 30,990 | 20,281 | 5,556 | 2,206 | 1,215 | 4,051 |
| Female | 32,209 | 2,139 | 30,050 | 19,281 | 6,072 | 2,109 | 969 | 3,532 |
| Age | | | | | | | | |
| 2–4 years | 12,881 | 565 | 12,303 | 5,647 | 1,427 | 320 | 99 | 5,252 |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 1,724 | 26,209 | 18,446 | 5,161 | 1,825 | 756 | 1,571 |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 2,368 | 22,528 | 15,468 | 5,040 | 2,169 | 1,329 | 760 |
| Race | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁶ | 63,395 | 4,499 | 58,850 | 38,102 | 11,210 | 4,211 | 2,109 | 7,293 |
| White | 49,694 | 3,598 | 46,065 | 30,573 | 8,429 | 3,184 | 1,578 | 5,552 |
| Black or African American | 9,875 | 692 | 9,169 | 5,406 | 2,129 | 830 | 368 | 1,086 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 729 | *53 | 675 | 351 | *142 | *58 | † | *135 |
| Asian | 2,757 | 140 | 2,617 | 1,683 | 410 | 123 | 124 | 408 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 340 | † | *323 | *90 | † | † | † | † |
| Two or more races ⁷ | 2,347 | 158 | 2,190 | 1,459 | 418 | 104 | *75 | 290 |
| Black or African American and white | 1,078 | *45 | 1,033 | 638 | 209 | *43 | *50 | 137 |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 485 | *62 | 423 | 252 | *120 | *31 | † | *74 |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 14,440 | 1,519 | 12,904 | 7,724 | 2,722 | 1,359 | 573 | 1,938 |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 10,020 | 1,108 | 8,905 | 5,222 | 1,896 | 1,026 | 413 | 1,371 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 51,303 | 3,138 | 48,136 | 31,837 | 8,906 | 2,956 | 1,611 | 5,645 |
| White, single race | 36,677 | 2,187 | 34,476 | 23,689 | 5,959 | 1,980 | 1,053 | 3,728 |
| Black or African American, single race | 9,244 | 625 | 8,605 | 5,033 | 2,021 | 760 | 338 | 1,039 |
| Family structure ⁹ | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 45,216 | 2,886 | 42,303 | 28,414 | 7,071 | 2,595 | 1,310 | 5,593 |
| Mother, no father | 16,279 | 1,485 | 14,779 | 8,857 | 3,693 | 1,334 | 679 | 1,557 |
| Father, no mother | 2,114 | 133 | 1,981 | 1,095 | 394 | 225 | 91 | 247 |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,134 | 153 | 1,977 | 1,196 | 469 | 161 | *104 | 185 |
| Parent's education ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 7,917 | 766 | 7,137 | 3,945 | 1,638 | 737 | 503 | 1,038 |
| High school diploma or GED ¹¹ | 12,987 | 1,080 | 11,904 | 6,609 | 2,769 | 1,088 | 555 | 1,774 |
| More than high school | 42,491 | 2,659 | 39,809 | 27,752 | 6,664 | 2,318 | 1,022 | 4,579 |
| Family income ¹² | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 20,223 | 2,078 | 18,130 | 10,222 | 4,372 | 1,844 | 992 | 2,659 |
| \$35,000 or more | 42,201 | 2,417 | 39,761 | 27,283 | 6,597 | 2,345 | 1,160 | 4,615 |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 8,139 | 761 | 7,377 | 4,236 | 1,781 | 641 | 344 | 1,079 |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 11,324 | 1,043 | 10,270 | 6,500 | 2,137 | 754 | 455 | 1,435 |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 7,893 | 337 | 7,556 | 5,205 | 987 | 466 | 224 | 949 |
| \$100,000 or more | 14,844 | 276 | 14,557 | 11,343 | 1,691 | 485 | 136 | 1,152 |
| Poverty status ¹³ | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 12,477 | 1,227 | 11,241 | 6,209 | 2,681 | 1,196 | 662 | 1,680 |
| Near poor | 13,988 | 1,496 | 12,482 | 7,469 | 3,006 | 996 | 665 | 1,714 |
| Not poor | 34,881 | 1,581 | 33,282 | 23,511 | 5,048 | 1,845 | 760 | 3,581 |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 36,981 | 1,614 | 35,342 | 25,295 | 5,269 | 1,871 | 691 | 3,606 |
| Medicaid or other public | 20,908 | 1,399 | 19,491 | 11,570 | 4,444 | 1,470 | 658 | 2,590 |
| Other | 1,941 | *61 | 1,880 | 1,072 | 420 | *166 | † | *258 |
| Uninsured | 5,675 | 1,578 | 4,094 | 1,466 | 1,463 | 794 | 811 | 1,111 |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 17. Frequency distributions of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and frequency distributions of length of time since last dental visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children 2–17 years | Unmet dental need ¹ | | Time since last dental visit ² | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|--------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|
| | | Yes | No | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ³ |
| Place of residence ¹⁵ | | | | Number in thousands ⁴ | | | | |
| Large MSA | 34,571 | 2,390 | 32,150 | 21,013 | 6,058 | 2,310 | 971 | 3,933 |
| Small MSA. | 20,628 | 1,398 | 19,216 | 12,556 | 3,645 | 1,084 | 711 | 2,499 |
| Not in MSA | 10,544 | 869 | 9,673 | 5,992 | 1,925 | 921 | 502 | 1,151 |
| Region | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 11,163 | 425 | 10,723 | 7,255 | 1,855 | 508 | 205 | 1,210 |
| Midwest | 15,881 | 926 | 14,955 | 10,005 | 2,712 | 839 | 451 | 1,782 |
| South | 23,064 | 1,831 | 21,207 | 13,360 | 4,234 | 1,729 | 1,006 | 2,594 |
| West | 15,635 | 1,474 | 14,155 | 8,942 | 2,826 | 1,238 | 522 | 1,997 |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 54,826 | 3,661 | 51,124 | 33,824 | 9,110 | 3,305 | 1,799 | 6,464 |
| Good | 9,692 | 799 | 8,891 | 5,218 | 2,236 | 859 | 332 | 924 |
| Fair or poor | 1,222 | 197 | 1,023 | 519 | 282 | 150 | *53 | 192 |
| Unmet dental need ¹ | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 4,657 | 4,657 | — | 1,410 | 1,138 | 881 | 558 | 670 |
| No | 61,040 | — | 61,040 | 38,151 | 10,490 | 3,434 | 1,626 | 6,913 |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [child's name] needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)?"

²Based on the question, "About how long has it been since [child's name] last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists."

³Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

⁴Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children 2–17 years" column.

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁷Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁸Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁹Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children 2–17 years | Unmet dental need ¹ | | All children 2–17 years | Time since last dental visit ² | | | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Yes | No | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ³ | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ⁵ (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 7.1 (0.34) | 92.9 (0.34) | 100.0 | 61.0 (0.69) | 17.9 (0.56) | 6.7 (0.35) | 3.4 (0.30) | 11.1 (0.43) | |
| Total ⁵ (crude) | 100.0 | 7.1 (0.35) | 92.9 (0.35) | 100.0 | 60.6 (0.70) | 17.8 (0.56) | 6.6 (0.35) | 3.3 (0.29) | 11.6 (0.47) | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 7.6 (0.52) | 92.4 (0.52) | 100.0 | 61.2 (0.99) | 16.8 (0.74) | 6.7 (0.52) | 3.7 (0.46) | 11.6 (0.60) | |
| Female | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.45) | 93.4 (0.45) | 100.0 | 60.6 (0.93) | 19.1 (0.78) | 6.6 (0.48) | 3.0 (0.32) | 10.6 (0.58) | |
| Age ⁶ | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2–4 years | 100.0 | 4.4 (0.70) | 95.6 (0.70) | 100.0 | 44.3 (1.65) | 11.2 (1.15) | 2.5 (0.44) | 0.8 (0.20) | 41.2 (1.64) | |
| 5–11 years | 100.0 | 6.2 (0.44) | 93.8 (0.44) | 100.0 | 66.5 (1.01) | 18.6 (0.83) | 6.6 (0.57) | 2.7 (0.38) | 5.7 (0.58) | |
| 12–17 years. | 100.0 | 9.5 (0.64) | 90.5 (0.64) | 100.0 | 62.5 (1.08) | 20.4 (0.95) | 8.8 (0.59) | 5.4 (0.57) | 3.1 (0.36) | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁷ | 100.0 | 7.1 (0.35) | 92.9 (0.35) | 100.0 | 60.9 (0.70) | 17.9 (0.58) | 6.7 (0.36) | 3.4 (0.30) | 11.1 (0.44) | |
| White | 100.0 | 7.2 (0.41) | 92.8 (0.41) | 100.0 | 62.3 (0.82) | 17.2 (0.65) | 6.5 (0.42) | 3.2 (0.36) | 10.9 (0.48) | |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 6.9 (0.78) | 93.1 (0.78) | 100.0 | 55.5 (1.55) | 21.7 (1.25) | 8.4 (0.77) | 3.6 (0.60) | 10.8 (0.90) | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | *7.6 (2.90) | 92.4 (2.90) | 100.0 | 50.4 (6.79) | 21.4 (5.34) | *7.7 (3.09) | † | *15.3 (6.01) | |
| Asian | 100.0 | 5.1 (1.09) | 94.9 (1.09) | 100.0 | 61.3 (2.58) | 15.1 (1.82) | 4.6 (0.92) | 4.6 (1.25) | 14.5 (2.04) | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | † | 92.6 (4.55) | 100.0 | 42.3 (9.32) | *34.3 (10.77) | † | † | *12.6 (5.18) | |
| Two or more races ⁸ | 100.0 | 6.9 (1.65) | 93.1 (1.65) | 100.0 | 62.9 (3.19) | 18.2 (2.77) | 4.5 (1.17) | *3.3 (1.12) | 11.0 (1.85) | |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | *4.4 (2.01) | 95.6 (2.01) | 100.0 | 59.2 (5.08) | 19.4 (4.09) | *4.0 (1.69) | *4.9 (2.27) | 12.4 (3.26) | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white . . . | 100.0 | *13.3 (5.57) | 86.7 (5.57) | 100.0 | 51.8 (7.06) | 25.5 (6.56) | *5.9 (2.70) | † | 15.0 (4.41) | |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 10.8 (0.82) | 89.2 (0.82) | 100.0 | 54.3 (1.41) | 19.6 (1.06) | 9.9 (0.88) | 4.3 (0.54) | 11.9 (0.69) | |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 11.4 (1.01) | 88.6 (1.01) | 100.0 | 52.7 (1.74) | 19.6 (1.31) | 10.8 (1.10) | 4.5 (0.65) | 12.4 (0.87) | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 6.1 (0.37) | 93.9 (0.37) | 100.0 | 62.6 (0.77) | 17.5 (0.65) | 5.8 (0.38) | 3.1 (0.33) | 11.0 (0.52) | |
| White, single race. | 100.0 | 5.9 (0.45) | 94.1 (0.45) | 100.0 | 65.1 (0.93) | 16.3 (0.80) | 5.4 (0.48) | 2.8 (0.41) | 10.3 (0.61) | |
| Black or African American, single race | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.78) | 93.4 (0.78) | 100.0 | 55.2 (1.60) | 22.0 (1.29) | 8.2 (0.79) | 3.6 (0.60) | 11.0 (0.94) | |
| Family structure ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 6.4 (0.40) | 93.6 (0.40) | 100.0 | 63.8 (0.84) | 15.9 (0.63) | 5.9 (0.43) | 3.0 (0.38) | 11.5 (0.53) | |
| Mother, no father. | 100.0 | 9.0 (0.72) | 91.0 (0.72) | 100.0 | 55.1 (1.33) | 22.9 (1.20) | 8.2 (0.69) | 4.2 (0.48) | 9.7 (0.70) | |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 5.8 (1.22) | 94.2 (1.22) | 100.0 | 52.4 (3.44) | 18.4 (2.57) | 10.2 (2.09) | 4.0 (1.12) | 14.9 (2.03) | |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 6.4 (1.47) | 93.6 (1.47) | 100.0 | 56.6 (3.66) | 22.0 (3.07) | 6.6 (1.58) | 3.9 (1.15) | 10.8 (2.14) | |
| Parent's education ¹¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 9.7 (0.95) | 90.3 (0.95) | 100.0 | 50.3 (2.02) | 21.0 (1.76) | 9.4 (0.97) | 6.5 (1.09) | 12.8 (1.18) | |
| High school diploma or GED ¹² | 100.0 | 8.3 (0.78) | 91.7 (0.78) | 100.0 | 51.8 (1.50) | 21.7 (1.24) | 8.5 (0.87) | 4.2 (0.64) | 13.7 (0.89) | |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 6.3 (0.43) | 93.7 (0.43) | 100.0 | 66.1 (0.80) | 15.8 (0.69) | 5.6 (0.42) | 2.5 (0.27) | 10.1 (0.53) | |
| Family income ¹³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000. | 100.0 | 10.6 (0.72) | 89.4 (0.72) | 100.0 | 51.2 (1.28) | 22.2 (1.19) | 9.5 (0.78) | 5.2 (0.60) | 11.9 (0.66) | |
| \$35,000 or more | 100.0 | 5.7 (0.41) | 94.3 (0.41) | 100.0 | 65.1 (0.80) | 15.7 (0.61) | 5.6 (0.40) | 2.7 (0.29) | 10.9 (0.57) | |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 100.0 | 9.2 (1.11) | 90.8 (1.11) | 100.0 | 52.6 (1.94) | 22.0 (1.59) | 7.8 (1.15) | 4.2 (0.69) | 13.4 (1.26) | |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 100.0 | 9.1 (0.99) | 90.9 (0.99) | 100.0 | 57.8 (1.70) | 19.0 (1.28) | 6.7 (0.69) | 3.9 (0.74) | 12.6 (1.24) | |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 100.0 | 4.3 (0.90) | 95.7 (0.90) | 100.0 | 66.9 (1.75) | 12.8 (1.20) | 6.1 (1.10) | 2.8 (0.71) | 11.4 (0.98) | |
| \$100,000 or more. | 100.0 | 1.8 (0.34) | 98.2 (0.34) | 100.0 | 76.6 (1.28) | 11.3 (0.94) | 3.2 (0.51) | 0.9 (0.23) | 8.0 (0.90) | |
| Poverty status ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 10.1 (0.94) | 89.9 (0.94) | 100.0 | 49.9 (1.68) | 22.2 (1.62) | 9.9 (1.12) | 5.7 (0.84) | 12.3 (0.95) | |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 10.9 (0.95) | 89.1 (0.95) | 100.0 | 54.4 (1.45) | 21.7 (1.34) | 7.3 (0.70) | 4.9 (0.64) | 11.6 (0.92) | |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 4.5 (0.38) | 95.5 (0.38) | 100.0 | 67.7 (0.84) | 14.5 (0.64) | 5.3 (0.41) | 2.1 (0.26) | 10.4 (0.53) | |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 4.3 (0.37) | 95.7 (0.37) | 100.0 | 68.9 (0.84) | 14.2 (0.62) | 5.1 (0.44) | 1.9 (0.25) | 9.9 (0.54) | |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 6.9 (0.58) | 93.1 (0.58) | 100.0 | 56.4 (1.24) | 22.0 (1.14) | 7.4 (0.62) | 3.5 (0.48) | 10.7 (0.71) | |
| Other. | 100.0 | *3.2 (1.03) | 96.8 (1.03) | 100.0 | 58.2 (3.93) | 20.7 (2.99) | 9.2 (2.53) | † | 10.6 (2.30) | |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 27.1 (1.98) | 72.9 (1.98) | 100.0 | 25.8 (1.96) | 25.4 (2.18) | 13.6 (1.40) | 13.5 (2.09) | 21.8 (1.71) | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and age-adjusted percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children 2–17 years | Unmet dental need ¹ | | All children 2–17 years | Time since last dental visit ² | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Yes | No | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ³ | |
| Place of residence ¹⁶ | | Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 100.0 | 7.0 (0.45) | 93.0 (0.45) | 100.0 | 61.7 (0.89) | 17.8 (0.71) | 6.8 (0.47) | 2.8 (0.28) | 10.9 (0.52) | |
| Small MSA | 100.0 | 6.8 (0.60) | 93.2 (0.60) | 100.0 | 61.7 (1.27) | 18.0 (1.02) | 5.4 (0.46) | 3.5 (0.54) | 11.5 (0.81) | |
| Not in MSA | 100.0 | 8.1 (1.03) | 91.9 (1.03) | 100.0 | 57.2 (2.04) | 18.4 (1.71) | 8.7 (1.19) | 4.7 (1.13) | 11.1 (1.26) | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 3.8 (0.61) | 96.2 (0.61) | 100.0 | 65.8 (1.62) | 16.8 (1.38) | 4.6 (0.73) | 1.9 (0.41) | 11.0 (1.21) | |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 5.7 (0.66) | 94.3 (0.66) | 100.0 | 64.0 (1.39) | 17.1 (1.24) | 5.3 (0.64) | 2.9 (0.68) | 10.7 (0.93) | |
| South | 100.0 | 8.0 (0.57) | 92.0 (0.57) | 100.0 | 58.6 (1.18) | 18.6 (0.92) | 7.6 (0.59) | 4.5 (0.61) | 10.7 (0.57) | |
| West | 100.0 | 9.4 (0.82) | 90.6 (0.82) | 100.0 | 58.0 (1.44) | 18.4 (1.02) | 8.0 (0.81) | 3.3 (0.42) | 12.2 (0.93) | |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 6.7 (0.37) | 93.3 (0.37) | 100.0 | 62.6 (0.73) | 16.9 (0.59) | 6.1 (0.36) | 3.3 (0.34) | 11.1 (0.45) | |
| Good | 100.0 | 8.2 (0.85) | 91.8 (0.85) | 100.0 | 54.5 (1.82) | 23.2 (1.57) | 8.9 (1.17) | 3.3 (0.55) | 10.1 (0.98) | |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 13.7 (2.92) | 86.3 (2.92) | 100.0 | 45.6 (4.61) | 22.7 (3.69) | 11.1 (2.60) | *4.0 (1.59) | 16.7 (3.55) | |
| Unmet dental need ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 100.0 | 100 (0.00) | — | 100.0 | 30.7 (2.42) | 24.1 (2.17) | 17.7 (1.98) | 10.9 (1.57) | 16.6 (2.02) | |
| No. | 100.0 | — | 100 (0.00) | 100.0 | 63.4 (0.70) | 17.5 (0.58) | 5.7 (0.33) | 2.7 (0.27) | 10.7 (0.42) | |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [child's name] needed any of the following but didn't get it because you couldn't afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)?"

²Based on the question, "About how long has it been since [child's name] last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists."

³Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

⁴Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶Estimates for age groups are not age adjusted.

⁷In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group.

Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁸Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁹Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

¹⁰Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹¹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. Estimates are age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population and using age groups: 2–4 years, 5–11 years, and 12–17 years. For crude percentages, refer to Table XV in Appendix III.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Appendix I. Technical Notes on Methods

This report is one of a set of statistical reports published by the staff of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's National Center for Health Statistics (NCHS). It is based on data contained in the 2009 in-house Sample Child, Household, Family, and Person files, which are derived from the Sample Child and Family Core components of the National Health Interview Survey (NHIS). All estimates were weighted using the Sample Child record weight except for "respondent-assessed health status" (in Tables 5, 6, and VIII), "uninsured for health care," "unmet medical need," and "delayed care due to cost" (in Tables 15 and XIII) where the person record weight was used. The person record weight was used in order to produce more precise estimates because the data for these four variables were collected for all children, not just the sample child. Detailed sample design information was used to produce the most accurate variance estimates possible. Note that estimates and variances may differ depending on the weight used.

All data used in the report are also available from the public-use data files with the exception of more detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin, place of residence, and on the sample design. These detailed sample design variables, place of residence variables, and detailed information on race and Hispanic or Latino origin cannot be made available on the public-use files due to potential disclosure of confidential information. Standard errors, produced by using the SUDAAN statistical package, are shown for all percentages in the tables. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% are preceded by an asterisk (*) and should be used with caution as they do not meet the standards of reliability or precision. Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated by a dagger (†) but not shown. The relative standard errors are calculated as follows:

$$\text{Relative standard error} = (SE/Est)100,$$

where SE is the standard error of the estimate, and Est is the estimate (percentage). The reliability of frequencies and their corresponding percentages are determined independently, so it is possible for a particular frequency to be reliable and its associated percentage unreliable, and vice versa. In most instances, however, both estimates were reliable (or unreliable) simultaneously.

Age Adjustment

Unless otherwise specified, percentages shown in Tables 1–18 were age adjusted using the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population provided by the U.S. Census Bureau (16,17). Age adjustment was used to allow comparison among various population subgroups that have different age structures. This is particularly important for demographic characteristics such as race or ethnicity, education, and marital status. It is also helpful for other characteristics.

Age-adjusted rates are calculated by the direct method as follows:

$$Est = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n r_i p_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n p_i}$$

where r_i = rate in age group i in the population of interest,
 p_i = standard population in age group i ,
 n = total number of age groups used for age adjustment,

and

$$Est = \text{age-adjusted rate.}$$

The standard age distribution used for age adjusting estimates from NHIS is the projected 2000 U.S. population as the standard population. Table I shows the age distributions used in the DESCRIPT procedure of SUDAAN to perform age adjustment. Using different age groups for age adjustment may result in different estimates. For this reason, age-adjusted estimates for health characteristics in this

report may not match age-adjusted estimates for the same health characteristics in other reports. Unadjusted estimates were also calculated and are provided in Appendix III.

For more information on the derivation of age-adjustment weights for use with NCHS survey data, see Klein and Schoenborn (17). That report is available through the NCHS home page at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/statnt/statnt20.pdf>. The year 2000 U.S. standard resident population is available through the U.S. Census Bureau home page at <http://www.census.gov/prod/11/pop/p25-1130/p251130.pdf>.

Table I. Age distribution used in age adjusting data shown in Tables 1–18: Projected 2000 U.S. standard population

| Age | Standard population in thousands |
|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 0–4 years | 18,987 |
| 1–4 years | 15,192 |
| 2–4 years | 11,433 |
| 3–4 years | 7,660 |
| 5–11 years | 28,178 |
| 12–17 years | 23,618 |

NOTE: Standard as specified in Shalala DE. HHS policy for changing the population standard for age adjusting death rates. Memorandum from the Secretary. August 26, 1998.

Treatment of Unknown Values

In the tables, all unknown values (respondents coded as "refused," "don't know," or "not ascertained") with respect to each table's variables of interest were removed from the denominators when calculating row percentages. In most instances, the overall number of unknowns is quite small and would not have supported disaggregation by the demographic characteristics included in the table. Because these unknowns are not shown separately, users calculating their own percentages based on the frequencies and population counts presented in the tables may obtain slightly different results. To aid users' understanding of the data, weighted counts and percentages of unknowns (with respect

Table II. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children with unknown information for selected health variables: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

| Variable | Weighted count (in thousands) | Percent of children | Reference table |
|---|----------------------------------|------------------------|--------------------|
| Ever had asthma (children under 18 years of age) | 90 | 0.12 | 1,IV |
| Still has asthma (children under 18 years of age) | 170 | 0.23 | 1,IV |
| Hay fever (children under 18 years of age) | 208 | 0.28 | 2,V |
| Respiratory allergies (children under 18 years of age) | 140 | 0.19 | 2,V |
| Digestive allergies (children under 18 years of age) | 135 | 0.18 | 2,V |
| Skin allergies (children under 18 years of age) | 114 | 0.15 | 2,V |
| Learning disability (children aged 3–17 years) | 69 | 0.11 | 3,VI |
| Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (children aged 3–17 years) | 71 | 0.11 | 3,VI |
| Taken prescription medicine for at least 3 months (children under 18 years of age) | 8 | 0.01 | 4,VII |
| Respondent-assessed health status (children under 18 years of age) | 0 | 0.00 | 5,6,VIII |
| Health status compared to a year ago (children aged 1–17 years) | 21 | 0.03 | 7,8,IX |
| School days missed in the past 12 months (children aged 5–17 years) | 460 | 0.87 | 9,10,X |
| Has usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) | 48 | 0.06 | 11,12,XI |
| Location of usual source of care (children under 18 years of age) | 28 | 0.04 | 11,12,XI |
| Interval since last contact with health professional (children under 18 years of age) | 517 | 0.70 | 13,14,XII |
| Health insurance coverage (children under 18 years of age) | 399 | 0.54 | 15,XIII |
| Unmet medical need (children under 18 years of age) | 109 | 0.15 | 15,XIII |
| Delayed medical care due to cost (children under 18 years of age) | 50 | 0.07 | 15,XIII |
| Emergency room visits (children under 18 years of age) | 260 | 0.35 | 16,XIV |
| Unmet dental need (children aged 2–17 years) | 46 | 0.07 | 17,18,XV |
| Time since last dental contact (children aged 2–17 years) | 472 | 0.72 | 17,18,XV |

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

Table III. Weighted counts and weighted percentages of children under 18 years of age with unknown information on selected sociodemographic characteristics: National Health Interview Survey, 2009

| Variable | Sample children ¹ | | All children ² | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------------------|---------|----------------------------------|---------|
| | Weighted count (in thousands) | Percent | Weighted count (in thousands) | Percent |
| Parent's education ³ | 2,474 | 3.34 | 2,830 | 3.83 |
| Family income | 3,629 | 4.90 | 5,890 | 7.96 |
| Poverty status | 4,819 | 6.51 | 7,048 | 9.53 |
| Health insurance coverage | 249 | 0.34 | 399 | 0.54 |
| Respondent-assessed health status | 2 | 0.00 | 15 | 0.02 |

¹Unknowns based on sample children are shown for selected variables in Tables 1–4, 7–14, 16–18, IV–VII, IX–XII, and XIV–XV.²Unknowns based on all children are shown for selected variables in Tables 5, 6, 15, VIII, and XIII.³Reflects the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, provided the parent(s) live(s) in the household. NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household. If both parents reside in the household but information on one parent's education is unknown, then the other parent's education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent's education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

to the variables of interest in each table) are shown in [Table II](#).

Unknowns with respect to the demographic characteristics used in each table are not shown due to small cell counts. However, unknowns with respect to both family income and poverty status typically include a sizable number of persons regardless of the health outcome shown in the table. Missing data on family income and personal earnings in NHIS have been imputed by NCHS analysts using multiple-imputation methodology. Five ASCII

data sets containing imputed values for the survey year and additional information about the imputed income files can be found at <http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis.htm>. However, income and poverty estimates in this publication are based only on reported income and may differ from other measures that are based on imputed data (which were not available when this report was prepared). Because it is difficult to interpret the relationship between “unknown” income (or poverty status) and the health outcomes displayed in the

tables, counts of persons in these unknown categories are not shown in the tables. [Table III](#) shows weighted counts of children in the U.S. population with unknown values with respect to family income and poverty status, as well as parent education, health insurance coverage, and current health status.

The “Income and Assets” section in the Family Core of the NHIS instrument allows respondents to report their family income in several ways. Respondents are first asked to provide their family's total combined income before taxes from all sources for the previous calendar year in a dollar amount (from \$0 up to \$999,995). Any family income responses greater than \$999,995 are entered as \$999,996. From 1997–2006, respondents who did not know or refused to state an amount were then asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was \$20,000 or more or less than \$20,000. If they again refused to answer or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family income. Respondents who replied to the “above-below \$20,000” question were then handed a list of detailed income categories (top-coded at \$75,000 or more) and asked to pick the interval

containing their best estimate of their combined family income.

However, for survey year 2007, the income follow-up questions were changed. Modifications in the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions were explored because the 1997–2006 income follow-up questions had not appreciably increased the analytic usability of family income data or of the poverty ratio in NHIS. During the second quarter of 2006, a portion of the NHIS sample participated in a field test that evaluated an alternative way to ask respondents about family income in an attempt to decrease the frequency of unknown responses to family income and poverty status variables in NHIS. Based on the results of the 2006 field test, the NHIS family income questions were modified starting with the first quarter of 2007.

In the 2009 NHIS, respondents who did not know or refused to state an income amount were asked if their family's combined income in the previous calendar year was \$50,000 or more or less than \$50,000. If they again refused to answer, or said that they did not know, they were not asked any more questions about their family's income. If the respondent indicated that the family's income was less than \$50,000, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$35,000 and b) if the family income was less than \$35,000, whether or not the family income was less than the poverty threshold. The family's poverty threshold was prefilled by the computer-assisted personal interviewing instrument using information on the family's size collected earlier in the interview.

If the respondent initially indicated that the family income was \$50,000 or more, at most two additional follow-up questions were asked: a) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$100,000 and, if the family income was less than \$100,000, b) if the family income was less than (or at least) \$75,000.

NHIS respondents thus fall into one of four categories with respect to income information: a) those who supplied a dollar amount (82% for

sample children in 2009), b) those who indicated a range for their income by answering all of the applicable follow-up questions (12% for sample children), c) those who indicated a less precise range for their family's income by only answering some of the applicable follow-up questions (3% for sample children), and d) those who provided no income information (3% for sample children) (unweighted results).

Respondents who stated that their family income was below \$35,000 are included in the “less than \$35,000” category under “family income” in the tables in this report, along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was less than \$35,000. Likewise, respondents who stated that their family income was at or above \$35,000 are included in the “\$35,000 or more” category under “family income,” along with respondents who gave a dollar amount or an interval estimate that was \$35,000 or more. Note that the counts for the detailed (indented) amounts do not sum to the count shown for “\$35,000 or more” for this reason.

A poverty status variable was created for all respondents. Poverty status is the ratio of the family income in the previous calendar year to the appropriate 2008 poverty threshold (given the family size and number of children) defined by the U.S. Census Bureau (19). Different poverty thresholds were used in the creation of the poverty ratios for respondents who provided a dollar amount and respondents who specified only an income category in the follow-up questions. In a small number of cases (less than 0.5%), there may be inconsistencies in the categorical assignment of families in the detailed poverty ratio variables, reflecting the source of the income information. For further information, data users should consult the 2009 NHIS Survey Description Document: ftp://ftp.cdc.gov/pub/Health_Statistics/NCHS/Dataset_Documentation/NHIS/2009/srvydesc.pdf.

Children who are categorized as “poor” had a ratio less than 1.0, that is, their family income was strictly below the poverty threshold. The “near poor”

category includes children with family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. Lastly, “not poor” children have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. The remaining groups of respondents—those who did not supply sufficient income information in the follow-up questions to categorize as a three-category poverty status variable, as well as those who refused to provide any income information—are, by necessity, coded as “unknown” with respect to poverty status. Family income information is missing for 4% of all children in the U.S. population and 3% of all sample children; poverty status information is missing for 10% of all children in the U.S. population and 7% of all sample children (unweighted results). See Appendix Table II for the weighted results.

Hypothesis Tests

Two-tailed tests of significance were performed on all the comparisons mentioned in the “Selected Highlights” section of this report (no adjustments were made for multiple comparisons). The test statistic used to determine statistical significance of the difference between two percentages was

$$Z = \frac{|X_a - X_b|}{\sqrt{S_a^2 + S_b^2}},$$

where X_a and X_b are the two percentages being compared, and S_a and S_b are the SUDAAN-calculated standard errors of those percentages. The critical value used for two-sided tests at the 0.05 level of significance was 1.96.

Appendix II. Definitions of Selected Terms

Sociodemographic Terms

Age—Recorded for each child at the last birthday. Age is recorded in single years and grouped using a variety of age categories depending on the purpose of the table.

Family income—Each member of a family is classified according to the total income of all family members. Family members are all persons within the household related to each other by blood, marriage, cohabitation, or adoption. The income recorded is the total income received by all family members in the previous calendar year. Income from all sources, including wages, salaries, military pay (when an Armed Forces member lives in the family), pensions, government payments, child support or alimony, dividends, and help from relatives, is included. Unrelated individuals living in the same household (e.g., roommates) are considered to be separate families and are classified according to their own incomes.

Family structure—Describes the parent(s) living in the household with the sample child. Mother and father can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster parents. Legal guardians are not classified as parents.

Health insurance coverage—Describes health insurance coverage at the time of interview. Respondents reported whether they were covered by private insurance (obtained through the employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a local or community program), Medicare, Medigap (supplemental Medicare coverage), Medicaid, Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Indian Health Service (IHS), military coverage (including VA, TRICARE, or CHAMP-VA), a state-sponsored health plan, another government program, or single-service plans.

For persons aged 64 and under, a health insurance hierarchy of four mutually exclusive categories was developed (20,21). Persons with more than one type of health insurance were

assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy listed below:

Private coverage—Includes persons who had any comprehensive private insurance plan (including health maintenance organizations and preferred provider organizations). These plans include those obtained through an employer and those purchased directly or through local or community programs.

Medicaid—Includes persons who do not have private coverage, but who have Medicaid and/or other state-sponsored health plans including CHIP.

Other coverage—Includes persons who do not have private or Medicaid (or other public coverage), but who have any type of military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA) or Medicare. This category also includes persons who are covered by other government programs.

Uninsured—Includes persons who have not indicated that they are covered at the time of the interview under private health insurance (from employer or workplace, purchased directly, or through a state, local government, or community program), Medicare, Medicaid, CHIP, a state-sponsored health plan, other government programs, or military health plan (includes VA, TRICARE, and CHAMP-VA). This category also includes persons who are only covered by IHS or only have a plan that pays for one type of service such as accidents or dental care.

For 0.81% of all respondents (unweighted), coverage status of those who are insured and uninsured is unknown. Weighted frequencies indicate that 0.77% of the population aged 64 and under fell into this "unknown" category.

Hispanic or Latino origin and race—Hispanic origin and race are two separate and distinct concepts. Thus, Hispanic persons may be of any race. Hispanic origin includes persons of Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Central and South American, or Spanish origins. All tables show Mexican or Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons. Other groups are not shown for reasons of confidentiality or statistical reliability.

In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, Hispanic ethnicity was shown as a part of race or ethnicity, which also included categories for non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and non-Hispanic other (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons) (22–27). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 Office of Management and Budget (OMB) federal guidelines (19), and a distinction is now made between the characteristics of race and of Hispanic or Latino origin and race. In addition to reporting estimates according to race, estimates are reported for groups classified by Hispanic or Latino origin and race. "Hispanic or Latino" includes a subset of "Mexican or Mexican American." "Not Hispanic or Latino" is further divided into "White, single race" and "Black or African American, single race." Persons in these categories indicated only a single race group (see the definition of race in this appendix for more information). Estimates are not shown for other "Not Hispanic or Latino single race" persons or multiple race persons due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for "Not Hispanic or Latino").

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino, Black or African

American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

Parent education—Reflects the highest grade in school completed by the sample child’s mother and/or father who are living in the household, regardless of that parent’s age. NHIS does not obtain information pertaining to parents not living in the household. If both parents reside in the household, but information on one parent’s education is unknown, then the other parent’s education is used. If both parents reside in the household and education is unknown for both, then parent education (with respect to the child) is unknown.

Only years completed in a school that advances a person toward an elementary or high school diploma, general educational development (GED) high school equivalency diploma, college, university, or professional degree are included. Education in other schools and home schooling are counted only if the credits are accepted in a regular school system.

Place of residence—Classified in this report in three categories: large metropolitan statistical area (MSA) of 1 million or more persons, small MSA of less than 1 million persons, and not in an MSA. Generally, an MSA consists of a county or group of counties containing at least one urbanized area of 50,000 or more population. In addition to the county or counties that contain all or part of the urbanized area, an MSA may contain other adjacent counties that are economically and socially integrated with the central city. The number of adjacent counties included in an MSA is not limited, and boundaries may cross state lines.

OMB defines MSAs according to published standards that are applied to U.S. Census Bureau data. The definition of an MSA is periodically reviewed. For NHIS data for 1995–2005, the MSA definitions were based on the June 1993 MSA definitions that resulted from application of the 1990 OMB standards to the 1990 census. Beginning in 2006, the June 2003 metropolitan and micropolitan statistical area definitions, which resulted from application of the 2000 OMB standards to the Census 2000, are used for NCHS data. The

2000 criteria for designating MSAs differ from the 1990 criteria in substantial ways, including simplification of the classification criteria of metropolitan statistical areas as well as the addition of a new category—micropolitan statistical area—for some of the nonmetropolitan counties. These changes may lessen the comparability of estimates by place of residence in 2006–2009 with estimates from earlier years. Those who compare NHIS frequencies across this transition in OMB standards need to recognize that some of the differences may be due to change in the definitions of metropolitan areas. In the tables for this report, place of residence is based on variables in the 2009 in-house Household data file indicating MSA status and MSA size. These variables are collapsed into three categories based on Census 2000 population: MSAs with a population of 1 million or more, MSAs with a population of less than 1 million, and areas that are not within an MSA. Areas not in an MSA include both micropolitan areas and areas outside the core-based statistical areas. For additional information about MSAs, see the Census website at <http://www.census.gov/population/www/metroareas/metrodef.html>.

Poverty status—Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau poverty thresholds. “Poor” persons are defined as persons whose family incomes are below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” persons have family incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” persons have family incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. More information on the measurement of family income and poverty status is available in [Appendix I](#).

Race—In the 1997 and 1998 Summary Health Statistics reports, race/ethnicity consisted of four categories: non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, non-Hispanic other, and Hispanic (some tables showed Mexican-American persons as a subset of Hispanic persons) (23–27). Beginning in 1999, the categories for race were expanded to be consistent with the 1997 OMB federal guidelines (12), which

now distinguish persons of “one race” from persons of “two or more races.” The category “one race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group, and includes subcategories for white; black or African American; American Indian or Alaska Native; Asian; and Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander. The category “two or more races” refers to persons who indicated more than one race group. Estimates for multiple race combinations can only be reported to the extent that they meet the requirements for confidentiality and statistical reliability. In this report, three categories are shown for multiple race individuals (a summary category and two multiple race categories: black or African American and white, and American Indian or Alaska Native and white). Other combinations are not shown separately due to statistical unreliability as measured by the relative standard errors of the estimates (but are included in the total for “two or more races”).

Prior to 2003, “other race” was a separate race response on NHIS, although it was not shown separately in the tables of the Summary Health Statistics reports. In the 2003 NHIS, however, editing procedures were changed to maintain consistency with the U.S. Census Bureau procedures for collecting and editing data on race and ethnicity. As a result of these changes, in cases where “other race” was mentioned along with one or more OMB race groups, the “other race” response is dropped, and the OMB race group information is retained on the NHIS data file. In cases where “other race” was the only race response, it is treated as missing and the race is imputed. Although this change has resulted in an increase in the number of persons in the OMB race category “White” because this is numerically the largest group, the change is not expected to have a substantial effect on the estimates in this report. More information about the race or ethnicity editing procedures used by the U.S. Census Bureau can be found at the following website: <http://www.census.gov/popest/archives/files/MRSF-01-US1.pdf>.

The text in this report uses shorter versions of the new OMB race and Hispanic origin terms for conciseness, and the tables use the complete terms. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino, Black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

Region—In the geographic classification of the U.S. population, states are grouped into the four regions used by the U.S. Census Bureau:

| <i>Region</i> | <i>States included</i> |
|---------------|---|
| Northeast | Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; |
| Midwest | Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Kansas, and Nebraska; |
| South | Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Texas; |
| West | Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Utah, Colorado, Montana, Wyoming, Alaska, and Hawaii. |

Health Characteristics or Outcome Terms

Asthma—Includes smoker asthma, bronchial asthma, and allergic asthma. Ever had asthma is indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample child had asthma. Among them, children still having asthma is indicated by parent report.

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) —Indicated when a doctor or other health professional reported to the family that the sample

child has attention deficit hyperactivity disorder or ADHD. ADHD includes attention deficit disorder (ADD).

Contacts with health professionals—A visit to or conversation with a doctor or other health professional by anyone in the family about the health of the sample child. Contacts include home visits, office visits, or telephone calls for medical advice, prescriptions, or test results. A telephone call to schedule an appointment is not included as a contact. An emergency room visit is included as a contact, but overnight hospital stays are excluded.

Doctor or other health professional—Includes medical doctors (MDs) and osteopathic physicians (DOs), including general practitioners, as well as specialists, psychologists, nurses, physical therapists, and chiropractors.

Health status—Obtained from a question in the survey that asked respondents, “Would you say your health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?” Information was obtained from all respondents, with proxy responses allowed for adults not taking part in the interview and all children aged 17 and under.

Hospital emergency room (ER) visits—Includes visits to a hospital emergency room only. Visits for emergency care received at a health maintenance organization (HMO), outpatient clinic, or urgent care center are not included.

Prescription medicine—Includes medication that can only be obtained with the approval of a licensed health care provider.

Usual place of health care—Based on a question that asked whether respondents had a place that they usually went to when they were sick or needed advice about their health. These places include a walk-in clinic, doctor office, clinic, health center, HMO, hospital emergency room or outpatient clinic, or a military or Veterans’ Administration health care facility.

Appendix III. Tables of Unadjusted (Crude) Estimates

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Ever told had asthma ¹ | Still have asthma ² | Ever told had asthma ¹ | Still have asthma ² |
|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | Number in thousands ³ | | | Percent ⁴ (standard error) | |
| Total ⁵ (crude) | 73,996 | 10,196 | 7,111 | 13.8 (0.42) | 9.6 (0.37) |
| Total ⁵ (age-adjusted) | 73,996 | 10,196 | 7,111 | 13.9 (0.42) | 9.7 (0.37) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 6,210 | 4,268 | 16.4 (0.67) | 11.3 (0.61) |
| Female | 36,177 | 3,986 | 2,843 | 11.0 (0.53) | 7.9 (0.46) |
| Age | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 1,668 | 1,332 | 7.9 (0.67) | 6.3 (0.60) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 4,246 | 2,997 | 15.2 (0.72) | 10.7 (0.63) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 4,282 | 2,781 | 17.2 (0.78) | 11.2 (0.68) |
| Race | | | | | |
| One race ⁶ | 71,276 | 9,719 | 6,734 | 13.7 (0.42) | 9.5 (0.37) |
| White | 55,807 | 6,829 | 4,544 | 12.3 (0.47) | 8.2 (0.40) |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 2,441 | 1,893 | 21.6 (1.24) | 16.8 (1.20) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | 75 | *57 | *9.5 (2.89) | *7.1 (2.54) |
| Asian | 3,023 | 347 | 232 | 11.5 (1.68) | 7.7 (1.43) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 358 | *27 | † | † | † |
| Two or more races ⁷ | 2,720 | 476 | 377 | 17.5 (2.51) | 13.8 (1.96) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | 213 | 182 | 17.4 (3.21) | 14.8 (3.08) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | *118 | *86 | *21.2 (7.80) | *15.5 (4.81) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 2,051 | 1,276 | 12.4 (0.76) | 7.7 (0.61) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 1,153 | 757 | 10.1 (0.84) | 6.6 (0.72) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 8,145 | 5,835 | 14.2 (0.49) | 10.2 (0.43) |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 5,056 | 3,473 | 12.4 (0.57) | 8.5 (0.49) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 2,300 | 1,788 | 21.8 (1.30) | 17.0 (1.26) |
| Family structure ⁹ | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 5,964 | 4,003 | 11.6 (0.50) | 7.8 (0.44) |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 3,546 | 2,616 | 19.6 (0.98) | 14.5 (0.88) |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | 256 | 170 | 11.4 (1.98) | 7.6 (1.59) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | 430 | 322 | 19.5 (2.81) | 14.7 (2.66) |
| Parent's education ¹⁰ | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 1,172 | 871 | 12.7 (1.26) | 9.5 (1.15) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹¹ | 14,626 | 2,262 | 1,555 | 15.5 (1.02) | 10.7 (0.93) |
| More than high school diploma | 47,674 | 6,306 | 4,337 | 13.2 (0.51) | 9.1 (0.44) |
| Family income ¹² | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 3,928 | 2,906 | 16.8 (0.84) | 12.4 (0.77) |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 5,937 | 3,971 | 12.7 (0.52) | 8.5 (0.44) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 1,205 | 813 | 13.0 (1.27) | 8.7 (1.09) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 1,341 | 921 | 10.7 (0.92) | 7.3 (0.79) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 1,166 | 785 | 13.1 (1.29) | 8.8 (1.08) |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 2,225 | 1,452 | 13.8 (0.89) | 9.0 (0.75) |
| Poverty status ¹³ | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 2,623 | 2,009 | 17.9 (1.19) | 13.7 (1.09) |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 2,198 | 1,475 | 14.2 (0.98) | 9.5 (0.85) |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 4,884 | 3,276 | 12.6 (0.54) | 8.4 (0.45) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having asthma and still having asthma for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Ever told had asthma ¹ | Still have asthma ² | Ever told had asthma ¹ | Still have asthma ² |
|---|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁴ | | Number in thousands ³ | | Percent ⁴ (standard error) | |
| Private | 40,817 | 5,188 | 3,472 | 12.7 (0.56) | 8.5 (0.48) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,656 | 3,951 | 2,918 | 16.0 (0.78) | 11.9 (0.72) |
| Other | 2,135 | 340 | 276 | 15.9 (2.44) | 12.9 (2.24) |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 693 | 427 | 11.3 (1.25) | 7.0 (1.05) |
| Place of residence ¹⁵ | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 5,387 | 3,865 | 13.9 (0.57) | 10.0 (0.51) |
| Small MSA | 23,370 | 3,048 | 2,055 | 13.1 (0.70) | 8.8 (0.59) |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 1,762 | 1,191 | 14.9 (1.19) | 10.1 (1.08) |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 1,906 | 1,386 | 15.3 (1.06) | 11.1 (0.90) |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 2,608 | 1,934 | 14.6 (1.01) | 10.9 (0.93) |
| South | 25,946 | 3,696 | 2,529 | 14.3 (0.64) | 9.8 (0.60) |
| West | 17,723 | 1,986 | 1,261 | 11.2 (0.75) | 7.1 (0.58) |
| Current health status | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,874 | 7,364 | 4,920 | 11.9 (0.43) | 8.0 (0.37) |
| Good | 10,805 | 2,209 | 1,666 | 20.5 (1.47) | 15.5 (1.34) |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | 623 | 526 | 47.4 (4.59) | 40.0 (4.40) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the question, "Has a doctor or other health professional ever told you that [child's name] had asthma?"

²Based on the question, "Does [child's name] still have asthma?"

³Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

⁴Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁷Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁸Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁹Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Hay fever ¹ | Respiratory allergies ¹ | Food allergies ¹ | Skin allergies ¹ | Hay fever ¹ | Respiratory allergies ¹ | Food allergies ¹ | Skin allergies ¹ |
|--|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | Number in thousands ² | | | | | Percent ³ (standard error) | | | |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 73,996 | 7,198 | 8,206 | 3,854 | 8,913 | 9.8 (0.40) | 11.1 (0.42) | 5.2 (0.32) | 12.1 (0.47) |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 73,996 | 7,198 | 8,206 | 3,854 | 8,913 | 9.9 (0.40) | 11.2 (0.43) | 5.2 (0.31) | 12.1 (0.47) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 4,036 | 4,751 | 2,069 | 4,602 | 10.7 (0.57) | 12.6 (0.61) | 5.5 (0.49) | 12.2 (0.66) |
| Female | 36,177 | 3,162 | 3,455 | 1,785 | 4,311 | 8.8 (0.54) | 9.6 (0.51) | 4.9 (0.37) | 11.9 (0.60) |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 858 | 1,620 | 1,185 | 2,912 | 4.1 (0.46) | 7.7 (0.70) | 5.6 (0.66) | 13.8 (0.92) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 3,103 | 3,664 | 1,374 | 3,808 | 11.1 (0.67) | 13.1 (0.82) | 4.9 (0.48) | 13.7 (0.81) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 3,237 | 2,923 | 1,295 | 2,193 | 13.0 (0.79) | 11.8 (0.71) | 5.2 (0.52) | 8.8 (0.60) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 71,276 | 6,825 | 7,868 | 3,699 | 8,472 | 9.6 (0.40) | 11.1 (0.44) | 5.2 (0.32) | 11.9 (0.48) |
| White | 55,807 | 5,626 | 6,222 | 2,805 | 5,840 | 10.1 (0.47) | 11.2 (0.51) | 5.0 (0.32) | 10.5 (0.51) |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 835 | 1,242 | 625 | 2,005 | 7.4 (0.72) | 11.0 (0.89) | 5.5 (0.69) | 17.8 (1.16) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | *104 | *63 | † | *96 | *13.1 (5.34) | *7.9 (3.62) | † | 12.1 (3.49) |
| Asian | 3,023 | 236 | 314 | 134 | 410 | 7.8 (1.52) | 10.5 (1.74) | 4.4 (0.92) | 13.6 (1.69) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 358 | † | *28 | † | † | † | † | † | † |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 2,720 | 373 | 339 | 155 | 441 | 13.7 (2.70) | 12.5 (1.94) | 5.7 (1.35) | 16.2 (2.35) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | *135 | 135 | *48 | 233 | *11.0 (3.51) | 11.1 (2.56) | *3.9 (1.56) | 19.1 (4.31) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | *147 | *89 | † | *56 | *26.4 (8.89) | *15.9 (4.84) | † | *10.1 (3.65) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 1,063 | 1,256 | 652 | 1,493 | 6.5 (0.56) | 7.6 (0.59) | 3.9 (0.44) | 9.0 (0.63) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 706 | 791 | 377 | 849 | 6.2 (0.63) | 6.9 (0.71) | 3.3 (0.50) | 7.4 (0.64) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 6,135 | 6,950 | 3,202 | 7,420 | 10.7 (0.50) | 12.1 (0.51) | 5.6 (0.39) | 12.9 (0.58) |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 4,697 | 5,143 | 2,186 | 4,541 | 11.5 (0.61) | 12.6 (0.65) | 5.3 (0.41) | 11.1 (0.65) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 774 | 1,173 | 607 | 1,913 | 7.4 (0.76) | 11.2 (0.92) | 5.8 (0.73) | 18.1 (1.22) |
| Family structure ⁸ | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 5,073 | 5,404 | 2,785 | 5,683 | 9.9 (0.48) | 10.5 (0.48) | 5.4 (0.41) | 11.1 (0.52) |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 1,797 | 2,296 | 968 | 2,897 | 9.9 (0.82) | 12.7 (0.86) | 5.4 (0.54) | 16.0 (1.06) |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | *102 | 220 | *41 | 117 | *4.5 (1.36) | 9.7 (2.41) | *1.8 (0.63) | 5.2 (1.24) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | 226 | 286 | 61 | 215 | 10.3 (2.37) | 13.0 (2.37) | 2.8 (0.77) | 9.8 (1.80) |
| Parent's education ⁹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 462 | 618 | 340 | 1,051 | 5.0 (0.69) | 6.7 (0.89) | 3.7 (0.62) | 11.4 (1.37) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 14,626 | 1,271 | 1,417 | 640 | 1,549 | 8.7 (0.86) | 9.7 (0.83) | 4.4 (0.86) | 10.6 (0.98) |
| More than high school diploma | 47,674 | 5,232 | 5,881 | 2,814 | 6,097 | 11.0 (0.52) | 12.4 (0.56) | 5.9 (0.39) | 12.8 (0.59) |
| Family income ¹¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 1,902 | 2,700 | 1,169 | 3,094 | 8.1 (0.60) | 11.6 (0.78) | 5.0 (0.53) | 13.2 (0.84) |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 4,922 | 5,251 | 2,531 | 5,579 | 10.5 (0.53) | 11.2 (0.50) | 5.4 (0.40) | 11.9 (0.56) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 770 | 895 | 502 | 948 | 8.3 (1.00) | 9.6 (0.96) | 5.4 (0.78) | 10.2 (0.94) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 1,293 | 1,553 | 593 | 1,464 | 10.3 (1.14) | 12.4 (1.16) | 4.7 (0.61) | 11.6 (1.17) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 912 | 1,028 | 507 | 1,113 | 10.3 (1.11) | 11.5 (1.10) | 5.7 (0.94) | 12.5 (1.19) |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 1,947 | 1,776 | 928 | 2,055 | 12.1 (0.87) | 11.0 (0.75) | 5.8 (0.81) | 12.8 (0.97) |
| Poverty status ¹² | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 1,214 | 1,655 | 695 | 1,984 | 8.3 (0.80) | 11.3 (1.01) | 4.7 (0.72) | 13.5 (1.13) |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 1,253 | 1,746 | 771 | 1,815 | 8.1 (0.99) | 11.2 (0.93) | 5.0 (0.59) | 11.7 (0.98) |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 4,251 | 4,448 | 2,222 | 4,741 | 11.0 (0.53) | 11.4 (0.51) | 5.7 (0.45) | 12.2 (0.59) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 40,817 | 4,573 | 4,833 | 2,376 | 4,877 | 11.2 (0.60) | 11.9 (0.59) | 5.8 (0.50) | 12.0 (0.65) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,656 | 1,888 | 2,433 | 968 | 2,918 | 7.7 (0.60) | 9.9 (0.66) | 3.9 (0.38) | 11.9 (0.76) |
| Other | 2,135 | 150 | 270 | 185 | 380 | 7.0 (1.80) | 12.6 (2.44) | 8.7 (1.92) | 17.8 (2.54) |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 581 | 649 | 325 | 687 | 9.5 (1.40) | 10.6 (1.49) | 5.3 (1.02) | 11.2 (1.42) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table V. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of hay fever, respiratory allergies, food allergies, and skin allergies in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Hay fever ¹ | Respiratory allergies ¹ | Food allergies ¹ | Skin allergies ¹ | Hay fever ¹ | Respiratory allergies ¹ | Food allergies ¹ | Skin allergies ¹ |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | Number in thousands ² | | | | | Percent ³ (standard error) | | | |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 3,684 | 3,891 | 2,179 | 4,962 | 9.5 (0.52) | 10.0 (0.59) | 5.6 (0.51) | 12.8 (0.69) |
| Small MSA | 23,370 | 2,342 | 2,782 | 1,149 | 2,850 | 10.1 (0.75) | 11.9 (0.75) | 4.9 (0.44) | 12.2 (0.79) |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 1,172 | 1,533 | 527 | 1,101 | 9.9 (1.08) | 13.0 (1.19) | 4.5 (0.60) | 9.4 (0.94) |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 1,121 | 1,130 | 613 | 1,442 | 9.0 (0.94) | 9.1 (0.73) | 4.9 (0.63) | 11.6 (0.85) |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 1,573 | 2,031 | 862 | 2,273 | 8.9 (0.72) | 11.4 (0.79) | 4.8 (0.59) | 12.8 (0.98) |
| South | 25,946 | 2,624 | 3,652 | 1,353 | 3,143 | 10.1 (0.66) | 14.1 (0.89) | 5.2 (0.53) | 12.1 (0.82) |
| West | 17,723 | 1,880 | 1,393 | 1,026 | 2,055 | 10.6 (0.94) | 7.9 (0.70) | 5.8 (0.77) | 11.6 (1.02) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,874 | 5,746 | 6,294 | 3,107 | 7,077 | 9.3 (0.44) | 10.2 (0.42) | 5.0 (0.33) | 11.5 (0.49) |
| Good | 10,805 | 1,249 | 1,605 | 608 | 1,553 | 11.6 (1.10) | 14.9 (1.29) | 5.7 (0.88) | 14.4 (1.19) |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | 204 | 307 | 139 | 283 | 16.0 (2.95) | 23.9 (3.60) | 10.7 (2.24) | 21.5 (3.94) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the following questions: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, has [child's name] had any of the following conditions? Hay fever? Any kind of respiratory allergy? Any kind of food or digestive allergy? Eczema or any kind of skin allergy?" See Appendix II for more detailed definitions of selected terms used in this report. A child may be counted in more than one category.

²Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁸Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | Ever told had | | | | |
|--|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| | All children 3–17 years | Learning disability ¹ | Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ² | Learning disability ¹ | Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ² |
| | | | | | |
| | Number in thousands ³ | | | Percent ⁴ (standard error) | |
| Total ⁵ (crude) | 61,638 | 5,059 | 5,288 | 8.2 (0.37) | 8.6 (0.40) |
| Total ⁵ (age-adjusted) | 61,638 | 5,059 | 5,288 | 8.3 (0.37) | 8.6 (0.39) |
| Sex | | | | | |
| Male | 31,356 | 3,321 | 3,689 | 10.6 (0.62) | 11.8 (0.64) |
| Female | 30,281 | 1,738 | 1,599 | 5.7 (0.42) | 5.3 (0.40) |
| Age | | | | | |
| 3–4 years | 8,776 | 245 | *133 | 2.8 (0.69) | *1.5 (0.54) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 2,120 | 2,121 | 7.6 (0.58) | 7.6 (0.53) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 2,695 | 3,035 | 10.8 (0.66) | 12.2 (0.78) |
| Race | | | | | |
| One race ⁶ | 59,450 | 4,771 | 5,012 | 8.0 (0.38) | 8.4 (0.40) |
| White | 46,717 | 3,759 | 4,057 | 8.1 (0.42) | 8.7 (0.47) |
| Black or African American | 9,232 | 863 | 904 | 9.3 (0.99) | 9.8 (0.92) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 683 | † | † | † | † |
| Asian | 2,588 | 78 | *21 | 3.0 (0.79) | *0.8 (0.33) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 230 | – | † | – | † |
| Two or more races ⁷ | 2,188 | 289 | 277 | 13.3 (2.73) | 12.7 (2.46) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,019 | *147 | *158 | *14.7 (4.81) | 15.5 (4.37) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 441 | *104 | *74 | 23.6 (6.38) | *16.8 (5.24) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 13,308 | 940 | 659 | 7.1 (0.69) | 5.0 (0.60) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 9,279 | 571 | 395 | 6.2 (0.83) | 4.3 (0.76) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 48,329 | 4,119 | 4,629 | 8.5 (0.44) | 9.6 (0.48) |
| White, single race | 34,724 | 2,963 | 3,460 | 8.5 (0.52) | 10.0 (0.60) |
| Black or African American, single race | 8,653 | 793 | 857 | 9.2 (1.02) | 9.9 (0.96) |
| Family structure ⁹ | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 42,237 | 2,885 | 3,100 | 6.8 (0.41) | 7.3 (0.45) |
| Mother, no father | 15,293 | 1,728 | 1,694 | 11.3 (0.99) | 11.1 (0.81) |
| Father, no mother | 2,036 | 180 | 178 | 8.8 (1.91) | 8.8 (1.81) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,072 | 266 | 316 | 12.8 (2.16) | 15.3 (3.10) |
| Parent's education ¹⁰ | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 7,416 | 800 | 517 | 10.8 (1.41) | 7.0 (1.01) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹¹ | 12,139 | 1,124 | 1,182 | 9.3 (0.83) | 9.7 (0.90) |
| More than high school diploma | 39,801 | 2,857 | 3,263 | 7.2 (0.45) | 8.2 (0.49) |
| Family income ¹² | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 18,827 | 2,197 | 2,030 | 11.7 (0.83) | 10.8 (0.72) |
| \$35,000 or more | 39,690 | 2,686 | 3,091 | 6.8 (0.42) | 7.8 (0.50) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 7,645 | 621 | 805 | 8.1 (1.04) | 10.5 (1.44) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 10,752 | 896 | 852 | 8.3 (0.97) | 7.9 (0.89) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 7,385 | 455 | 406 | 6.2 (1.07) | 5.5 (0.97) |
| \$100,000 or more | 13,908 | 714 | 1,027 | 5.1 (0.56) | 7.4 (0.75) |
| Poverty status ¹³ | | | | | |
| Poor | 11,625 | 1,329 | 1,215 | 11.5 (1.08) | 10.5 (0.94) |
| Near poor | 13,127 | 1,388 | 1,372 | 10.6 (0.93) | 10.5 (1.00) |
| Not poor | 32,728 | 2,038 | 2,384 | 6.2 (0.45) | 7.3 (0.48) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁴ | | | | | |
| Private | 34,859 | 2,231 | 2,497 | 6.4 (0.47) | 7.2 (0.50) |
| Medicaid or other public | 19,382 | 2,294 | 2,321 | 11.9 (0.79) | 12.0 (0.81) |
| Other | 1,813 | 158 | 137 | 8.7 (1.99) | 7.5 (1.83) |
| Uninsured | 5,357 | 360 | 305 | 6.7 (1.17) | 5.7 (1.07) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VI. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of ever having been told of having a learning disability or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder for children 3–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children 3–17 years | Ever told had | | | |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|--|
| | | Learning disability ¹ | Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ² | Learning disability ¹ | Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder ² |
| Place of residence ¹⁵ | Number in thousands ³ | | Percent ⁴ (standard error) | | |
| Large MSA | 32,285 | 2,503 | 2,381 | 7.8 (0.54) | 7.4 (0.48) |
| Small MSA | 19,369 | 1,589 | 1,811 | 8.2 (0.64) | 9.4 (0.74) |
| Not in MSA | 9,983 | 968 | 1,096 | 9.7 (0.90) | 11.0 (1.27) |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 10,494 | 973 | 1,013 | 9.3 (0.93) | 9.7 (0.95) |
| Midwest | 14,957 | 1,500 | 1,432 | 10.0 (0.92) | 9.6 (0.92) |
| South | 21,648 | 1,639 | 2,089 | 7.6 (0.57) | 9.7 (0.66) |
| West | 14,538 | 948 | 754 | 6.5 (0.66) | 5.2 (0.69) |
| Current health status | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 51,250 | 3,255 | 3,878 | 6.4 (0.38) | 7.6 (0.41) |
| Good | 9,217 | 1,378 | 1,147 | 15.0 (1.23) | 12.5 (1.13) |
| Fair or poor | 1,169 | 427 | 264 | 36.7 (4.65) | 22.7 (4.01) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, “Has a representative from a school or a health professional ever told you that [child’s name] had a learning disability?”

²Based on the question, “Has a doctor or health professional ever told you that [child’s name] had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) or attention deficit disorder (ADD)?”

³Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the “All children 3–17 years” column.

⁴Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “One race” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁷Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category “Two or more races” will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁸Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

⁹Refers to parents living in the household. “Mother and father” can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in “Neither mother nor father.”

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. “Poor” persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. “Not in MSA” consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹ | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹ |
|--|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | Number in thousands ² | | Percent ³ (standard error) |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 73,996 | 9,873 | 13.3 (0.48) |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 73,996 | 9,873 | 13.5 (0.49) |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 5,892 | 15.6 (0.70) |
| Female | 36,177 | 3,980 | 11.0 (0.55) |
| Age | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 1,383 | 6.5 (0.56) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 4,179 | 15.0 (0.83) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 4,311 | 17.3 (0.84) |
| Race | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 71,276 | 9,390 | 13.2 (0.49) |
| White | 55,807 | 7,595 | 13.6 (0.59) |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 1,560 | 13.8 (0.96) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | *56 | *7.1 (2.66) |
| Asian | 3,023 | 163 | 5.4 (1.18) |
| Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander | 358 | † | † |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 2,720 | 483 | 17.8 (2.30) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | 220 | 18.0 (3.66) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | *134 | 24.2 (6.03) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 1,339 | 8.1 (0.61) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 923 | 8.0 (0.76) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 8,534 | 14.9 (0.59) |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 6,428 | 15.7 (0.77) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 1,444 | 13.7 (0.99) |
| Family structure ⁸ | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 6,324 | 12.3 (0.56) |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 3,000 | 16.6 (0.94) |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | 196 | 8.7 (1.56) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | 352 | 16.0 (2.39) |
| Parent's education ⁹ | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 953 | 10.3 (1.04) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 14,626 | 1,788 | 12.2 (0.88) |
| More than high school | 47,674 | 6,771 | 14.2 (0.65) |
| Family income ¹¹ | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 3,446 | 14.7 (0.73) |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 6,140 | 13.1 (0.60) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 1,112 | 12.0 (1.23) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 1,519 | 12.1 (1.07) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 1,153 | 12.9 (1.40) |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 2,356 | 14.6 (0.98) |
| Poverty status ¹² | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 2,143 | 14.6 (0.94) |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 2,083 | 13.4 (1.02) |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 5,174 | 13.3 (0.63) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹³ | | | |
| Private | 40,817 | 5,546 | 13.6 (0.72) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,656 | 3,645 | 14.8 (0.69) |
| Other | 2,135 | 319 | 14.9 (2.36) |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 331 | 5.4 (0.87) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of having a problem for which prescription medication has been taken regularly for at least 3 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹ | Prescription medication taken regularly for at least 3 months ¹ |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|--|--|
| | | | |
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | Number in thousands ² | | Percent ³ (standard error) |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 4,560 | 11.7 (0.68) |
| Small MSA | 23,370 | 3,520 | 15.1 (0.85) |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 1,793 | 15.2 (1.15) |
| Region | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 1,619 | 13.0 (0.93) |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 2,743 | 15.4 (1.01) |
| South | 25,946 | 3,967 | 15.3 (0.95) |
| West | 17,723 | 1,544 | 8.7 (0.77) |
| Current health status | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,874 | 6,879 | 11.1 (0.47) |
| Good | 10,805 | 2,260 | 20.9 (1.39) |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | 734 | 56.0 (4.38) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the question, "Does [child's name] now have a problem for which [he/she] has regularly taken prescription medication for at least three months?"

²Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁸Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Respondent-assessed health status ¹ | | | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---------|-----------|--------|--------------|--------|------|--------|
| | | Excellent | | Very good | Good | Fair or poor | | | |
| Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ³ (crude) | 100.0 | 56.9 | (0.62) | 26.7 | (0.54) | 14.6 | (0.42) | 1.8 | (0.11) |
| Total ³ (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 56.8 | (0.62) | 26.8 | (0.54) | 14.7 | (0.42) | 1.8 | (0.11) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 56.1 | (0.72) | 27.3 | (0.64) | 14.7 | (0.50) | 1.9 | (0.14) |
| Female | 100.0 | 57.7 | (0.74) | 26.2 | (0.64) | 14.5 | (0.47) | 1.6 | (0.14) |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 100.0 | 61.4 | (0.94) | 24.3 | (0.79) | 13.1 | (0.62) | 1.2 | (0.15) |
| 5–11 years | 100.0 | 56.0 | (0.79) | 27.4 | (0.74) | 14.8 | (0.53) | 1.8 | (0.16) |
| 12–17 years | 100.0 | 54.0 | (0.84) | 28.1 | (0.74) | 15.7 | (0.60) | 2.2 | (0.19) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁴ | 100.0 | 57.1 | (0.62) | 26.6 | (0.54) | 14.6 | (0.43) | 1.7 | (0.11) |
| White | 100.0 | 58.3 | (0.72) | 26.9 | (0.63) | 13.2 | (0.49) | 1.5 | (0.12) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 51.4 | (1.38) | 25.2 | (1.12) | 20.3 | (1.07) | 3.1 | (0.34) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 48.0 | (5.36) | 32.0 | (5.34) | 19.9 | (4.20) | | † |
| Asian | 100.0 | 56.0 | (2.44) | 26.5 | (2.16) | 15.9 | (1.68) | 1.5 | (0.44) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | 63.2 | (13.91) | *11.7 | (5.11) | | † | | † |
| Two or more races ⁵ | 100.0 | 52.6 | (2.77) | 29.8 | (2.42) | 15.7 | (1.82) | 1.9 | (0.45) |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 46.9 | (4.10) | 31.5 | (3.55) | 19.5 | (3.31) | *2.1 | (0.71) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | 43.4 | (6.57) | 31.8 | (6.47) | 22.3 | (4.50) | *2.5 | (1.20) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 47.2 | (1.11) | 28.7 | (0.97) | 21.3 | (0.92) | 2.9 | (0.26) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 44.6 | (1.33) | 28.9 | (1.22) | 23.9 | (1.13) | 2.6 | (0.29) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 59.7 | (0.70) | 26.2 | (0.62) | 12.7 | (0.46) | 1.4 | (0.11) |
| White, single race | 100.0 | 62.3 | (0.85) | 26.4 | (0.76) | 10.3 | (0.54) | 1.0 | (0.12) |
| Black or African American, single race | 100.0 | 51.7 | (1.40) | 25.2 | (1.17) | 20.1 | (1.06) | 3.0 | (0.35) |
| Family structure ⁷ | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 60.2 | (0.72) | 26.0 | (0.64) | 12.5 | (0.48) | 1.3 | (0.11) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 48.3 | (1.08) | 28.5 | (0.95) | 20.3 | (0.84) | 2.9 | (0.27) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 54.9 | (3.11) | 29.5 | (2.93) | 14.6 | (1.85) | *1.0 | (0.38) |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 50.5 | (2.74) | 27.5 | (2.54) | 18.7 | (2.08) | 3.2 | (0.73) |
| Parent's education ⁸ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 41.1 | (1.60) | 27.7 | (1.37) | 27.4 | (1.31) | 3.7 | (0.40) |
| High school diploma or GED ⁹ | 100.0 | 49.7 | (1.33) | 28.3 | (1.14) | 19.8 | (1.03) | 2.3 | (0.30) |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 62.6 | (0.77) | 26.0 | (0.68) | 10.3 | (0.44) | 1.1 | (0.11) |
| Family income ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 100.0 | 46.2 | (1.06) | 28.2 | (0.89) | 22.3 | (0.87) | 3.2 | (0.25) |
| \$35,000 or more | 100.0 | 62.1 | (0.75) | 26.1 | (0.67) | 10.7 | (0.45) | 1.1 | (0.11) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 100.0 | 53.1 | (1.64) | 28.0 | (1.52) | 17.2 | (1.19) | 1.7 | (0.31) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 100.0 | 57.1 | (1.39) | 28.6 | (1.28) | 12.6 | (0.94) | 1.6 | (0.29) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 100.0 | 62.7 | (1.75) | 27.2 | (1.54) | 9.2 | (0.93) | 0.8 | (0.21) |
| \$100,000 or more | 100.0 | 70.8 | (1.09) | 22.5 | (1.01) | 6.3 | (0.59) | 0.4 | (0.10) |
| Poverty status ¹¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 44.4 | (1.41) | 27.1 | (1.20) | 25.1 | (1.18) | 3.4 | (0.32) |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 51.0 | (1.38) | 29.0 | (1.24) | 17.6 | (1.00) | 2.4 | (0.30) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 64.4 | (0.76) | 25.7 | (0.70) | 9.0 | (0.44) | 0.8 | (0.11) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹² | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 64.4 | (0.78) | 25.2 | (0.69) | 9.5 | (0.45) | 0.9 | (0.11) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 45.8 | (1.00) | 29.0 | (0.91) | 22.1 | (0.81) | 3.2 | (0.24) |
| Other | 100.0 | 62.0 | (3.41) | 25.1 | (3.10) | 11.3 | (2.08) | *1.6 | (0.59) |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 50.2 | (1.74) | 28.9 | (1.53) | 18.9 | (1.52) | 2.0 | (0.42) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table VIII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of respondent-assessed health status for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Respondent-assessed health status ¹ | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------------|-------------|--------------|
| | | Excellent | Very good | Good | Fair or poor |
| Place of residence ¹³ | | Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | |
| Large MSA | 100.0 | 57.3 (0.80) | 26.4 (0.70) | 14.4 (0.54) | 1.8 (0.15) |
| Small MSA. | 100.0 | 57.8 (1.11) | 26.1 (0.97) | 14.3 (0.78) | 1.8 (0.19) |
| Not in MSA | 100.0 | 53.7 (1.76) | 28.9 (1.52) | 15.9 (1.21) | 1.5 (0.24) |
| Region | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 59.1 (1.54) | 24.4 (1.26) | 15.0 (1.08) | 1.4 (0.23) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 56.6 (1.28) | 28.4 (1.10) | 13.4 (0.91) | 1.6 (0.24) |
| South | 100.0 | 57.3 (1.00) | 26.3 (0.91) | 14.5 (0.65) | 1.9 (0.18) |
| West | 100.0 | 55.1 (1.25) | 27.3 (1.08) | 15.7 (0.91) | 1.8 (0.21) |

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

¹Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?"

²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁵Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁶Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁷Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | Current health status ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|--|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
| | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year |
| | Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Total ³ (crude) | 18.7 (0.57) | 80.1 (0.59) | 1.2 (0.19) | 26.4 (1.52) | 71.3 (1.58) | 2.3 (0.56) | 33.0 (4.42) | 51.8 (4.61) | 15.2 (3.84) |
| Total ³ (age-adjusted) | 18.5 (0.56) | 80.3 (0.58) | 1.2 (0.19) | 26.6 (1.52) | 71.2 (1.58) | 2.3 (0.55) | 33.4 (4.37) | 52.3 (4.52) | 14.3 (3.29) |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 19.9 (0.87) | 79.1 (0.87) | 1.0 (0.19) | 28.2 (2.24) | 68.7 (2.27) | *3.0 (0.97) | 37.2 (6.16) | 48.6 (6.40) | *14.2 (5.41) |
| Female | 17.4 (0.72) | 81.2 (0.78) | 1.3 (0.33) | 24.4 (1.99) | 74.1 (2.04) | *1.5 (0.49) | 27.7 (6.06) | 55.8 (6.66) | *16.5 (5.47) |
| Age | | | | | | | | | |
| 1–4 years | 24.1 (1.32) | 74.9 (1.33) | 1.0 (0.24) | 32.1 (2.94) | 67.0 (2.96) | † | 46.0 (11.13) | 44.6 (11.56) | † |
| 5–11 years | 17.2 (0.81) | 81.5 (0.89) | *1.3 (0.40) | 28.6 (2.64) | 68.8 (2.69) | *2.7 (0.95) | 27.5 (6.07) | 59.3 (7.14) | *13.2 (4.66) |
| 12–17 years | 16.5 (0.87) | 82.3 (0.90) | 1.2 (0.24) | 20.6 (2.30) | 76.6 (2.43) | *2.8 (1.05) | 32.2 (6.69) | 49.0 (6.71) | *18.8 (6.85) |
| Race | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁴ | 18.8 (0.59) | 80.0 (0.61) | 1.2 (0.19) | 26.2 (1.56) | 71.5 (1.61) | 2.3 (0.58) | 33.3 (4.54) | 52.2 (4.73) | 14.5 (3.91) |
| White | 17.4 (0.65) | 81.4 (0.68) | 1.1 (0.23) | 27.2 (1.91) | 70.4 (1.96) | *2.3 (0.74) | 30.0 (5.67) | 53.5 (6.13) | *16.5 (5.61) |
| Black or African American | 22.3 (1.39) | 76.3 (1.48) | 1.4 (0.42) | 22.3 (2.81) | 75.1 (2.91) | *2.6 (1.01) | 38.9 (7.82) | 49.2 (7.79) | *11.9 (4.06) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 21.6 (5.25) | 75.4 (5.03) | † | *27.9 (10.56) | 72.1 (10.56) | – | 100 (0.00) | – | – |
| Asian | 26.6 (2.79) | 72.9 (2.79) | † | 29.6 (6.71) | 69.2 (6.70) | † | *47.1 (18.97) | *52.9 (18.97) | – |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 64.4 (16.09) | *35.6 (16.09) | – | † | 78.2 (19.58) | † | – | 100 (0.00) | – |
| Two or more races ⁵ | 15.9 (2.39) | 82.6 (2.48) | † | 30.1 (8.16) | 68.0 (8.17) | † | † | *39.7 (17.42) | † |
| Black or African American and white | 16.4 (4.18) | 82.7 (4.25) | † | *27.3 (13.56) | 72.7 (13.56) | – | † | *58.5 (22.22) | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | *17.5 (5.71) | 82.3 (5.73) | † | *35.3 (13.56) | 58.8 (14.09) | † | † | – | 88.8 (14.09) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 26.8 (1.22) | 72.0 (1.22) | 1.2 (0.27) | 29.1 (2.36) | 69.5 (2.35) | *1.4 (0.44) | 41.6 (7.13) | 44.6 (6.59) | *13.8 (5.51) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 27.3 (1.56) | 71.7 (1.56) | 1.0 (0.30) | 29.6 (2.77) | 69.5 (2.73) | *0.8 (0.33) | 38.3 (9.09) | 45.5 (8.64) | *16.2 (7.89) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 16.7 (0.63) | 82.2 (0.66) | 1.2 (0.22) | 25.1 (1.92) | 72.2 (2.00) | 2.7 (0.79) | 27.4 (5.28) | 56.5 (6.08) | *16.1 (5.19) |
| White, single race | 14.5 (0.72) | 84.3 (0.76) | 1.1 (0.28) | 25.9 (2.72) | 71.1 (2.82) | *3.1 (1.26) | *15.3 (5.50) | 63.7 (10.14) | *21.1 (10.34) |
| Black or African American, single race | 22.2 (1.45) | 76.3 (1.55) | 1.5 (0.45) | 22.2 (2.95) | 75.1 (3.06) | *2.7 (1.07) | 37.9 (8.27) | 50.1 (8.25) | *12.0 (4.32) |
| Family structure ⁷ | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 18.2 (0.68) | 81.0 (0.69) | 0.8 (0.14) | 27.6 (2.00) | 70.0 (2.07) | *2.3 (0.84) | 23.4 (5.45) | 57.5 (7.00) | *19.1 (6.47) |
| Mother, no father | 19.3 (1.09) | 78.2 (1.22) | 2.5 (0.69) | 23.1 (2.42) | 74.4 (2.49) | 2.6 (0.73) | 45.7 (7.02) | 42.3 (6.15) | *12.0 (4.10) |
| Father, no mother | 20.2 (2.81) | 79.8 (2.81) | – | *24.8 (9.05) | 73.0 (9.03) | † | † | *50.3 (20.41) | † |
| Neither mother nor father | 25.0 (3.66) | 73.6 (3.70) | † | 38.3 (7.61) | 61.7 (7.61) | – | † | 73.0 (14.58) | – |
| Parent's education ⁸ | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 27.8 (2.05) | 71.0 (2.07) | *1.1 (0.40) | 26.7 (2.76) | 72.2 (2.81) | † | 38.0 (8.14) | 52.6 (7.62) | † |
| High school diploma or GED ⁹ | 19.4 (1.45) | 79.5 (1.46) | 1.1 (0.29) | 26.5 (2.66) | 72.2 (2.69) | *1.3 (0.46) | *27.9 (8.53) | 61.7 (9.00) | *10.3 (3.88) |
| More than high school | 16.9 (0.66) | 81.9 (0.69) | 1.2 (0.26) | 25.6 (2.41) | 70.7 (2.52) | *3.7 (1.12) | 34.0 (7.17) | 42.0 (7.29) | *24.0 (7.71) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IX. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of health status compared with a year ago given current health status for children 1–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Current health status ¹ | | | | | | | | |
|---|--|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|
| | Excellent or very good | | | Good | | | Fair or poor | | |
| | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year | Better than last year | About the same as last year | Worse than last year |
| Family income ¹⁰ | Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 22.7 (1.17) | 75.8 (1.17) | 1.5 (0.29) | 30.3 (2.44) | 68.3 (2.42) | 1.4 (0.42) | 40.3 (5.33) | 46.1 (5.04) | 13.6 (3.86) |
| \$35,000 or more | 17.4 (0.70) | 81.5 (0.72) | 1.1 (0.25) | 22.4 (2.09) | 74.2 (2.26) | *3.4 (1.09) | *20.3 (6.48) | 60.7 (9.26) | *19.0 (8.62) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 18.9 (1.54) | 80.8 (1.54) | † | 19.8 (3.53) | 76.1 (3.79) | *4.1 (1.78) | *38.1 (17.74) | *56.4 (16.96) | † |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 18.9 (1.33) | 79.5 (1.47) | *1.6 (0.79) | 22.4 (3.19) | 73.8 (3.74) | † | *11.2 (5.54) | 56.7 (15.49) | *32.1 (15.77) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 16.9 (1.55) | 82.1 (1.58) | *1.0 (0.37) | 24.5 (5.05) | 72.7 (5.35) | † | † | 66.6 (16.43) | † |
| \$100,000 or more | 15.8 (1.21) | 83.0 (1.25) | 1.2 (0.29) | 25.0 (5.21) | 73.2 (5.23) | † | † | 76.7 (13.65) | † |
| Poverty status ¹¹ | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor. | 22.8 (1.59) | 75.7 (1.62) | 1.5 (0.38) | 32.4 (3.06) | 66.3 (3.07) | *1.3 (0.53) | 37.3 (6.39) | 45.9 (6.12) | *16.8 (5.17) |
| Near poor | 20.6 (1.27) | 77.9 (1.35) | *1.5 (0.71) | 21.2 (2.79) | 76.7 (2.86) | *2.2 (0.73) | 38.5 (9.16) | 55.4 (8.85) | † |
| Not poor | 17.2 (0.76) | 81.8 (0.77) | 1.0 (0.17) | 24.0 (2.38) | 72.2 (2.61) | *3.8 (1.48) | *19.3 (6.07) | 66.1 (8.71) | *14.6 (6.39) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹² | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 16.1 (0.71) | 82.6 (0.74) | 1.3 (0.28) | 25.5 (2.78) | 71.5 (2.85) | *3.0 (1.23) | 32.6 (8.83) | 53.0 (10.16) | † |
| Medicaid or other public | 23.5 (1.17) | 75.4 (1.18) | 1.1 (0.24) | 28.9 (2.06) | 69.6 (2.07) | *1.5 (0.49) | 33.0 (5.60) | 50.8 (5.58) | 16.3 (4.54) |
| Other | 22.9 (3.37) | 76.6 (3.40) | † | *23.7 (8.09) | 74.2 (8.38) | † | *53.5 (20.82) | † | † |
| Uninsured | 19.0 (1.80) | 80.0 (1.82) | *1.0 (0.34) | 15.9 (3.04) | 79.9 (3.61) | † | *24.4 (11.23) | 66.2 (11.91) | † |
| Place of residence ¹³ | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 18.5 (0.78) | 80.2 (0.81) | 1.2 (0.30) | 26.4 (2.17) | 71.6 (2.20) | *2.0 (0.61) | 39.5 (6.42) | 52.1 (6.44) | *8.4 (4.18) |
| Small MSA. | 18.5 (1.07) | 80.4 (1.09) | 1.0 (0.24) | 26.0 (2.67) | 70.7 (2.91) | *3.2 (1.37) | 24.0 (6.84) | 49.3 (7.14) | 26.7 (7.50) |
| Not in MSA | 19.5 (1.38) | 79.2 (1.37) | *1.3 (0.44) | 26.9 (3.67) | 71.5 (3.73) | † | *34.7 (11.93) | 57.7 (13.35) | † |
| Region | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 15.8 (1.22) | 83.5 (1.22) | *0.7 (0.25) | 24.9 (3.48) | 73.3 (3.58) | *1.9 (0.89) | 44.6 (11.75) | 44.7 (10.53) | † |
| Midwest | 16.1 (1.14) | 83.4 (1.15) | *0.5 (0.17) | 25.8 (3.37) | 71.1 (3.44) | † | *14.8 (5.43) | 63.1 (9.77) | *22.1 (8.92) |
| South | 20.7 (0.93) | 77.5 (0.98) | 1.8 (0.46) | 28.5 (2.62) | 69.2 (2.76) | *2.3 (0.84) | 40.1 (6.89) | 48.2 (6.70) | *11.7 (3.94) |
| West | 20.4 (1.34) | 78.4 (1.35) | 1.2 (0.30) | 25.1 (2.84) | 73.0 (2.92) | *1.9 (0.90) | 33.0 (9.27) | 50.4 (9.73) | † |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "Would you say [subject's name] health in general was excellent, very good, good, fair, or poor?" and the following question from the sample child section: "Compared with 12 months ago, would you say [child's name]'s health is better, worse, or about the same?"

²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages. This table consists of conditional percentages: the total number of children in excellent or very good health (shown in Table 7) serves as the denominator for the percentages in columns 1–3 above. Likewise, the number of children in good health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 4–6, while the total number of children in fair or poor health is the denominator for the percentages in columns 7–9.

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, or health insurance. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁵Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁶Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁷Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children 5–17 years | Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹ | | | | | |
|--|----------------------------|---|--------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|----------------------|
| | | None | 1–2 days | 3–5 days | 6–10 days | 11 or more days | Did not go to school |
| Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | | | |
| Total ³ (crude) | 100.0 | 25.9 (0.71) | 28.0 (0.68) | 28.9 (0.73) | 11.6 (0.49) | 4.9 (0.30) | 0.7 (0.16) |
| Total ³ (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 25.8 (0.70) | 28.1 (0.68) | 28.9 (0.73) | 11.6 (0.49) | 4.9 (0.30) | 0.7 (0.16) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 25.1 (0.89) | 29.0 (0.97) | 29.7 (1.04) | 11.1 (0.67) | 4.2 (0.40) | *0.9 (0.28) |
| Female | 100.0 | 26.7 (1.03) | 26.9 (0.93) | 28.2 (1.00) | 12.1 (0.75) | 5.6 (0.46) | 0.5 (0.13) |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 5–11 years | 100.0 | 24.8 (0.90) | 29.6 (0.97) | 29.3 (0.98) | 11.3 (0.68) | 4.1 (0.41) | 1.0 (0.25) |
| 12–17 years | 100.0 | 27.1 (1.06) | 26.2 (0.93) | 28.5 (1.09) | 11.9 (0.75) | 5.8 (0.46) | *0.4 (0.18) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁴ | 100.0 | 26.0 (0.72) | 28.1 (0.69) | 28.8 (0.74) | 11.6 (0.51) | 4.9 (0.31) | 0.7 (0.16) |
| White | 100.0 | 23.6 (0.82) | 28.5 (0.80) | 30.2 (0.88) | 12.0 (0.58) | 5.0 (0.36) | 0.8 (0.20) |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 34.2 (1.67) | 25.5 (1.51) | 24.7 (1.56) | 10.4 (1.08) | 4.9 (0.72) | *0.4 (0.15) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | *13.6 (4.10) | 28.6 (8.44) | 31.2 (6.69) | *22.5 (7.55) | † | † |
| Asian | 100.0 | 42.2 (2.97) | 29.5 (2.74) | 18.1 (2.28) | 6.7 (1.95) | 3.0 (0.88) | † |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | † | 49.5 (12.18) | *31.3 (10.87) | † | † | – |
| Two or more races ⁵ | 100.0 | 23.7 (3.41) | 24.9 (3.52) | 33.3 (3.71) | 11.9 (2.31) | 5.6 (1.39) | † |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 19.7 (4.38) | 21.8 (4.91) | 42.1 (6.19) | 9.3 (2.71) | *6.0 (2.22) | † |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | *21.5 (6.57) | 27.2 (7.97) | 22.0 (6.12) | 26.0 (7.07) | † | – |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁶ and race | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 33.6 (1.28) | 27.4 (1.28) | 24.3 (1.20) | 10.0 (0.76) | 3.7 (0.52) | † |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 33.1 (1.50) | 28.3 (1.62) | 24.5 (1.52) | 9.5 (0.87) | 3.4 (0.62) | † |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 23.8 (0.81) | 28.2 (0.78) | 30.2 (0.85) | 12.0 (0.58) | 5.2 (0.36) | 0.6 (0.14) |
| White, single race | 100.0 | 20.3 (0.97) | 28.7 (0.95) | 32.1 (1.06) | 12.7 (0.72) | 5.4 (0.44) | 0.7 (0.19) |
| Black or African American, single race | 100.0 | 33.6 (1.70) | 25.6 (1.57) | 25.2 (1.63) | 10.2 (1.12) | 5.0 (0.75) | *0.4 (0.16) |
| Family structure ⁷ | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 25.9 (0.85) | 29.5 (0.83) | 29.1 (0.92) | 10.5 (0.55) | 4.3 (0.36) | 0.9 (0.23) |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 24.5 (1.20) | 24.8 (1.27) | 28.1 (1.30) | 15.2 (1.17) | 7.0 (0.67) | 0.4 (0.13) |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 33.5 (3.39) | 26.6 (3.11) | 30.5 (3.75) | 7.6 (1.75) | *1.6 (0.75) | † |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 28.9 (3.42) | 23.3 (3.06) | 31.2 (3.92) | 11.1 (2.61) | 5.3 (1.36) | † |
| Parent's education ⁸ | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 34.7 (2.02) | 24.8 (1.74) | 25.4 (2.05) | 9.8 (1.10) | 4.7 (0.73) | *0.6 (0.26) |
| High school diploma or GED ⁹ | 100.0 | 27.9 (1.56) | 25.5 (1.44) | 27.8 (1.60) | 12.9 (1.13) | 5.0 (0.63) | † |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 23.4 (0.84) | 29.6 (0.87) | 29.9 (0.88) | 11.5 (0.63) | 4.9 (0.40) | 0.7 (0.17) |
| Family income ¹⁰ | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 100.0 | 28.5 (1.31) | 22.9 (1.09) | 29.2 (1.39) | 12.5 (0.86) | 5.9 (0.57) | *1.0 (0.40) |
| \$35,000 or more | 100.0 | 24.0 (0.81) | 30.2 (0.85) | 29.4 (0.84) | 11.1 (0.60) | 4.7 (0.38) | 0.6 (0.16) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 100.0 | 26.4 (1.78) | 26.8 (1.93) | 27.6 (1.92) | 11.2 (1.43) | 7.8 (1.12) | † |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 100.0 | 26.8 (1.65) | 28.1 (1.68) | 27.2 (1.65) | 12.1 (1.37) | 4.4 (0.69) | *1.3 (0.49) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 100.0 | 21.4 (1.78) | 31.2 (2.01) | 31.9 (2.05) | 10.5 (1.16) | 4.6 (0.95) | † |
| \$100,000 or more | 100.0 | 22.0 (1.32) | 33.1 (1.45) | 30.7 (1.44) | 10.6 (0.97) | 3.2 (0.48) | *0.4 (0.19) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table X. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of number of school days missed in the past 12 months because of illness or injury for children 5–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children 5–17 years | Number of school days missed in past 12 months ¹ | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------|---|-------------|-------------|-------------|--------------------|-------------------------|
| | | None | 1–2 days | 3–5 days | 6–10 days | 11 or more days | Did not go to school |
| Poverty status ¹¹ | | Percent distribution ² (standard error) | | | | | |
| Poor. | 100.0 | 29.6 (1.77) | 21.8 (1.41) | 29.7 (1.95) | 11.4 (1.03) | 6.3 (0.75) | † |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 26.3 (1.37) | 25.1 (1.47) | 28.4 (1.54) | 13.5 (1.31) | 6.2 (0.72) | *0.5 (0.19) |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 23.2 (0.85) | 31.2 (0.88) | 29.9 (0.89) | 10.9 (0.60) | 4.2 (0.39) | 0.6 (0.13) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹² | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 23.9 (0.87) | 30.0 (0.92) | 30.1 (0.92) | 11.5 (0.69) | 3.9 (0.35) | *0.5 (0.17) |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 26.7 (1.23) | 24.3 (1.14) | 28.4 (1.31) | 12.7 (0.87) | 6.8 (0.63) | *1.2 (0.41) |
| Other | 100.0 | 22.7 (3.27) | 31.7 (4.40) | 31.0 (4.50) | 9.6 (2.15) | 5.1 (1.47) | – |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 36.7 (2.45) | 24.9 (1.83) | 23.6 (2.08) | 9.4 (1.34) | 4.8 (0.96) | *0.7 (0.30) |
| Place of residence ¹³ | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 100.0 | 26.9 (0.87) | 28.1 (0.90) | 28.9 (0.93) | 11.1 (0.67) | 4.3 (0.39) | *0.7 (0.24) |
| Small MSA. | 100.0 | 24.8 (1.33) | 28.0 (1.28) | 28.3 (1.31) | 12.4 (0.87) | 5.7 (0.58) | *0.8 (0.27) |
| Not in MSA | 100.0 | 24.7 (2.03) | 27.8 (1.77) | 30.1 (2.11) | 11.4 (1.28) | 5.4 (0.80) | *0.7 (0.26) |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 25.1 (1.75) | 26.9 (1.78) | 28.0 (1.75) | 12.5 (1.27) | 6.7 (0.90) | *0.7 (0.24) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 22.9 (1.34) | 30.3 (1.35) | 30.0 (1.53) | 11.0 (1.01) | 5.1 (0.69) | *0.7 (0.23) |
| South | 100.0 | 27.1 (1.25) | 27.2 (1.12) | 29.5 (1.32) | 11.2 (0.80) | 4.5 (0.45) | *0.5 (0.15) |
| West | 100.0 | 27.7 (1.40) | 27.6 (1.39) | 27.7 (1.30) | 12.0 (1.02) | 4.0 (0.55) | † |
| Current health status | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 26.1 (0.77) | 29.3 (0.75) | 29.1 (0.79) | 11.1 (0.53) | 3.8 (0.28) | 0.7 (0.17) |
| Good | 100.0 | 26.4 (1.76) | 23.4 (1.59) | 28.4 (1.83) | 13.3 (1.35) | 8.1 (1.05) | *0.4 (0.14) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 11.4 (2.88) | 7.2 (1.89) | 28.0 (4.84) | 19.4 (3.92) | 29.2 (4.52) | † |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, “DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, that is since [12 month reference date], about how many days did [child’s name] miss school because of illness or injury?”

²Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

³Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁴In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for “One race” but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁵Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁶Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino” refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category “Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race” in the tables is referred to as “non-Hispanic black” in the text.

⁷Refers to parents living in the household. “Mother and father” can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in “Neither mother nor father.”

⁸Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent’s age.

⁹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹⁰The categories “Less than \$35,000” and “\$35,000 or more” include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹¹Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau’s poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. “Poor” persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. “Near poor” persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. “Not poor” persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category “Private” includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, “Private” includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category “Uninsured” includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹³MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | Has usual place of health care ¹ | | All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care | Location of usual place of health care ² | | | | | | Doesn't go to one place most often |
|--|---|-------------|---|---|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | No | Yes | | Clinic | Doctor's office | Emergency room | Hospital outpatient | Some other place | | |
| Percent distribution ³ (standard error) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 4.8 (0.28) | 95.2 (0.28) | 100.0 | 23.5 (0.75) | 74.5 (0.78) | 0.7 (0.13) | 1.0 (0.14) | 0.2 (0.04) | 0.1 (0.03) | |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 4.8 (0.28) | 95.2 (0.28) | 100.0 | 23.5 (0.75) | 74.5 (0.78) | 0.7 (0.12) | 1.0 (0.14) | 0.2 (0.04) | 0.1 (0.03) | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 4.9 (0.39) | 95.1 (0.39) | 100.0 | 23.3 (0.90) | 74.8 (0.93) | 0.5 (0.13) | 1.2 (0.24) | *0.1 (0.03) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| Female | 4.7 (0.42) | 95.3 (0.42) | 100.0 | 23.8 (0.95) | 74.2 (1.00) | 0.8 (0.21) | 0.9 (0.14) | *0.2 (0.08) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 3.6 (0.52) | 96.4 (0.52) | 100.0 | 24.4 (1.17) | 73.5 (1.24) | *0.7 (0.29) | 1.1 (0.26) | † | † | |
| 5–11 years | 4.3 (0.42) | 95.7 (0.42) | 100.0 | 23.2 (1.07) | 75.2 (1.09) | 0.6 (0.15) | 0.8 (0.17) | *0.2 (0.08) | † | |
| 12–17 years | 6.4 (0.56) | 93.6 (0.56) | 100.0 | 23.1 (0.95) | 74.6 (0.99) | 0.8 (0.20) | 1.2 (0.25) | *0.2 (0.06) | *0.2 (0.06) | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 4.9 (0.29) | 95.1 (0.29) | 100.0 | 23.5 (0.76) | 74.4 (0.79) | 0.7 (0.13) | 1.0 (0.15) | 0.2 (0.04) | 0.1 (0.03) | |
| White | 5.0 (0.35) | 95.0 (0.35) | 100.0 | 22.7 (0.86) | 75.8 (0.90) | 0.5 (0.12) | 0.8 (0.14) | 0.2 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| Black or African American | 4.2 (0.53) | 95.8 (0.53) | 100.0 | 28.1 (1.63) | 68.7 (1.68) | 1.3 (0.28) | 1.7 (0.40) | † | † | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | † | 91.5 (4.88) | 100.0 | 48.0 (8.03) | 48.2 (7.91) | † | † | – | – | |
| Asian | 5.1 (0.95) | 94.9 (0.95) | 100.0 | 17.3 (2.09) | 79.8 (2.37) | † | † | – | † | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | † | 96.3 (2.24) | 100.0 | *20.3 (9.49) | 64.4 (15.42) | † | – | – | – | |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 3.1 (0.88) | 96.9 (0.88) | 100.0 | 22.8 (2.46) | 75.9 (2.49) | † | † | – | – | |
| Black or African American and white | *2.7 (1.20) | 97.3 (1.20) | 100.0 | 21.0 (3.58) | 77.9 (3.64) | † | † | – | – | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | † | 96.5 (2.70) | 100.0 | 39.9 (6.51) | 58.9 (6.46) | † | † | – | – | |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 8.0 (0.65) | 92.0 (0.65) | 100.0 | 40.3 (1.59) | 56.8 (1.63) | 1.3 (0.34) | 1.3 (0.22) | † | *0.2 (0.08) | |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 8.8 (0.83) | 91.2 (0.83) | 100.0 | 43.7 (2.03) | 53.2 (2.07) | *1.4 (0.46) | 1.3 (0.29) | † | † | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 3.9 (0.31) | 96.1 (0.31) | 100.0 | 18.9 (0.75) | 79.4 (0.79) | 0.5 (0.12) | 1.0 (0.17) | 0.2 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| White, single race | 3.8 (0.40) | 96.2 (0.40) | 100.0 | 16.5 (0.87) | 82.4 (0.90) | *0.2 (0.09) | 0.6 (0.17) | *0.2 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| Black or African American, single race | 4.0 (0.52) | 96.0 (0.52) | 100.0 | 27.2 (1.64) | 69.6 (1.68) | 1.2 (0.29) | 1.8 (0.42) | † | † | |
| Family structure ⁸ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 4.6 (0.35) | 95.4 (0.35) | 100.0 | 21.2 (0.85) | 77.3 (0.87) | *0.4 (0.13) | 0.9 (0.16) | *0.1 (0.04) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| Mother, no father | 4.2 (0.43) | 95.8 (0.43) | 100.0 | 28.7 (1.27) | 68.6 (1.33) | 1.1 (0.30) | 1.3 (0.29) | *0.3 (0.12) | † | |
| Father, no mother | 10.9 (2.24) | 89.1 (2.24) | 100.0 | 26.3 (3.44) | 70.9 (3.50) | † | *1.0 (0.45) | † | † | |
| Neither mother nor father | 9.5 (2.82) | 90.5 (2.82) | 100.0 | 33.2 (3.18) | 61.3 (3.30) | *2.9 (1.36) | † | † | † | |
| Parent's education ⁹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 10.6 (1.24) | 89.4 (1.24) | 100.0 | 46.0 (2.29) | 50.7 (2.28) | *1.1 (0.34) | *1.7 (0.55) | † | *0.4 (0.17) | |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 6.3 (0.67) | 93.7 (0.67) | 100.0 | 28.2 (1.42) | 69.9 (1.45) | *0.6 (0.25) | 0.9 (0.19) | *0.2 (0.10) | † | |
| More than high school | 3.1 (0.27) | 96.9 (0.27) | 100.0 | 17.7 (0.77) | 80.8 (0.80) | 0.4 (0.08) | 0.9 (0.17) | *0.2 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| Family income ¹¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 6.2 (0.56) | 93.8 (0.56) | 100.0 | 36.8 (1.31) | 60.1 (1.38) | 1.1 (0.24) | 1.6 (0.29) | *0.2 (0.09) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| \$35,000 or more | 4.1 (0.33) | 95.9 (0.33) | 100.0 | 17.5 (0.77) | 81.1 (0.80) | 0.4 (0.11) | 0.8 (0.16) | *0.1 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 7.0 (1.01) | 93.0 (1.01) | 100.0 | 26.3 (1.78) | 71.1 (1.85) | *1.0 (0.46) | 1.3 (0.37) | † | *0.2 (0.08) | |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 4.3 (0.70) | 95.7 (0.70) | 100.0 | 18.7 (1.36) | 80.1 (1.38) | *0.4 (0.16) | *0.6 (0.19) | † | † | |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 3.2 (0.71) | 96.8 (0.71) | 100.0 | 15.5 (1.40) | 82.9 (1.49) | † | *1.1 (0.47) | † | † | |
| \$100,000 or more | 2.6 (0.43) | 97.4 (0.43) | 100.0 | 12.9 (1.06) | 86.5 (1.08) | † | *0.4 (0.21) | *0.1 (0.06) | † | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XI. Percentages (with standard errors) of having a usual place of health care and percent distributions (with standard errors) of location of usual place of health care for children with a usual place of health care for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | Has usual place of health care ¹ | | All children under 18 years with a usual place of health care | Location of usual place of health care ² | | | | | | Doesn't go to one place most often |
|---|--|-------------|---|---|-----------------|----------------|---------------------|------------------|-------------|------------------------------------|
| | No | Yes | | Clinic | Doctor's office | Emergency room | Hospital outpatient | Some other place | | |
| Poverty status ¹² | Percent distribution ³ (standard error) | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor. | 7.4 (0.85) | 92.6 (0.85) | 100.0 | 39.4 (1.78) | 57.3 (1.85) | 1.4 (0.40) | 1.6 (0.33) | † | † | |
| Near poor | 5.6 (0.66) | 94.4 (0.66) | 100.0 | 30.4 (1.39) | 67.2 (1.44) | *0.8 (0.24) | 1.3 (0.35) | *0.3 (0.11) | † | |
| Not poor | 3.3 (0.33) | 96.7 (0.33) | 100.0 | 15.2 (0.71) | 83.6 (0.74) | 0.2 (0.07) | 0.7 (0.18) | *0.1 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| Health insurance coverage ¹³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 2.3 (0.28) | 97.7 (0.28) | 100.0 | 13.4 (0.73) | 85.8 (0.74) | *0.1 (0.04) | 0.5 (0.15) | *0.1 (0.05) | *0.1 (0.04) | |
| Medicaid or other public | 3.9 (0.53) | 96.1 (0.53) | 100.0 | 36.6 (1.37) | 61.1 (1.39) | 0.6 (0.14) | 1.5 (0.28) | † | † | |
| Other | *5.0 (2.01) | 95.0 (2.01) | 100.0 | 38.0 (4.05) | 55.7 (4.22) | † | *3.3 (1.01) | † | — | |
| Uninsured | 24.9 (1.72) | 75.1 (1.72) | 100.0 | 36.9 (2.39) | 54.7 (2.63) | 5.0 (1.22) | *2.3 (0.71) | *0.6 (0.27) | *0.5 (0.22) | |
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 4.4 (0.34) | 95.6 (0.34) | 100.0 | 21.7 (0.86) | 75.7 (0.91) | 0.8 (0.20) | 1.4 (0.24) | *0.1 (0.04) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| Small MSA. | 5.5 (0.60) | 94.5 (0.60) | 100.0 | 23.2 (1.41) | 75.5 (1.46) | 0.5 (0.14) | 0.5 (0.14) | *0.2 (0.08) | † | |
| Not in MSA | 5.0 (0.66) | 95.0 (0.66) | 100.0 | 30.1 (2.51) | 68.4 (2.66) | † | *0.6 (0.26) | *0.4 (0.16) | † | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 2.6 (0.44) | 97.4 (0.44) | 100.0 | 16.9 (1.45) | 81.7 (1.48) | *0.3 (0.11) | 1.0 (0.20) | † | † | |
| Midwest | 3.8 (0.55) | 96.2 (0.55) | 100.0 | 27.6 (1.56) | 70.4 (1.68) | *0.7 (0.25) | *1.1 (0.36) | *0.2 (0.10) | † | |
| South | 5.3 (0.46) | 94.7 (0.46) | 100.0 | 20.0 (1.19) | 78.1 (1.23) | 0.7 (0.17) | 0.8 (0.21) | *0.1 (0.06) | *0.1 (0.05) | |
| West | 6.8 (0.71) | 93.2 (0.71) | 100.0 | 29.4 (1.75) | 68.1 (1.81) | *0.9 (0.39) | 1.2 (0.32) | *0.2 (0.08) | *0.2 (0.10) | |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 4.6 (0.32) | 95.4 (0.32) | 100.0 | 21.8 (0.75) | 76.5 (0.78) | 0.5 (0.09) | 0.9 (0.14) | 0.2 (0.05) | 0.1 (0.04) | |
| Good | 5.6 (0.61) | 94.4 (0.61) | 100.0 | 32.5 (1.73) | 64.0 (1.83) | *1.7 (0.65) | 1.6 (0.44) | † | † | |
| Fair or poor | 6.9 (2.05) | 93.1 (2.05) | 100.0 | 30.3 (4.29) | 66.7 (4.38) | † | *1.8 (0.80) | — | — | |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, "Is there a place that [child's name] USUALLY goes when [he/she] is sick or you need advice about [his/her] health?"

²Based on the question, "What kind of place is it/what kind of place does [child's name] go to most often - clinic or health center, doctor's office or HMO, hospital emergency room, hospital outpatient department or some other place?"

³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁸Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹ | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|--|
| | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ² | |
| Percent distribution ³ (standard error) | | | | | | | |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 100.0 | 75.4 (0.60) | 16.1 (0.51) | 5.6 (0.30) | 1.2 (0.13) | 1.8 (0.17) | |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 75.1 (0.59) | 16.2 (0.51) | 5.7 (0.30) | 1.2 (0.13) | 1.8 (0.17) | |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 74.0 (0.82) | 16.9 (0.68) | 6.1 (0.44) | 1.0 (0.14) | 2.0 (0.26) | |
| Female | 100.0 | 76.8 (0.82) | 15.2 (0.70) | 5.0 (0.42) | 1.3 (0.22) | 1.6 (0.23) | |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 100.0 | 88.3 (0.81) | 8.5 (0.70) | 2.0 (0.34) | – | 1.3 (0.21) | |
| 5–11 years | 100.0 | 72.4 (1.04) | 18.4 (0.88) | 6.1 (0.53) | 1.1 (0.22) | 2.0 (0.32) | |
| 12–17 years | 100.0 | 67.8 (1.04) | 19.9 (0.89) | 8.1 (0.58) | 2.2 (0.29) | 2.1 (0.30) | |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 100.0 | 75.3 (0.62) | 16.1 (0.52) | 5.6 (0.31) | 1.2 (0.13) | 1.8 (0.17) | |
| White | 100.0 | 75.6 (0.70) | 15.8 (0.58) | 5.7 (0.36) | 1.2 (0.16) | 1.8 (0.20) | |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 75.7 (1.22) | 16.3 (1.07) | 5.1 (0.61) | 1.0 (0.28) | 1.7 (0.37) | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | 72.7 (5.81) | 15.3 (3.77) | *5.5 (2.18) | † | † | |
| Asian | 100.0 | 69.6 (2.40) | 19.8 (2.09) | 6.6 (1.32) | *1.5 (0.52) | 2.5 (0.70) | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | 64.2 (14.88) | *31.0 (14.27) | † | † | – | |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 100.0 | 79.2 (2.56) | 15.1 (2.10) | *4.3 (1.35) | † | † | |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | 81.3 (3.63) | 14.6 (3.09) | † | † | – | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | 76.5 (6.41) | *12.5 (4.11) | † | † | † | |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁷ and race | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 72.0 (1.04) | 16.0 (0.84) | 6.7 (0.58) | 1.7 (0.27) | 3.6 (0.43) | |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 69.9 (1.31) | 17.0 (1.04) | 7.7 (0.77) | 2.0 (0.36) | 3.4 (0.49) | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 76.4 (0.69) | 16.1 (0.60) | 5.3 (0.34) | 1.0 (0.15) | 1.3 (0.18) | |
| White, single race | 100.0 | 77.1 (0.85) | 15.7 (0.72) | 5.2 (0.44) | 1.0 (0.19) | 1.1 (0.21) | |
| Black or African American, single race | 100.0 | 75.5 (1.26) | 16.4 (1.11) | 5.4 (0.65) | 1.0 (0.29) | 1.8 (0.39) | |
| Family structure ⁸ | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 75.5 (0.74) | 16.0 (0.61) | 5.8 (0.39) | 1.1 (0.16) | 1.6 (0.19) | |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 76.5 (1.08) | 15.5 (0.93) | 4.8 (0.46) | 1.3 (0.25) | 1.9 (0.34) | |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 69.0 (2.99) | 18.8 (2.44) | 7.5 (1.60) | *1.6 (0.65) | *3.1 (1.40) | |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 70.2 (3.07) | 20.3 (2.86) | 4.5 (1.06) | *1.5 (0.57) | *3.4 (1.12) | |
| Parent's education ⁹ | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 69.1 (1.58) | 16.4 (1.22) | 7.1 (0.81) | 2.4 (0.54) | 5.0 (0.86) | |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 100.0 | 71.5 (1.19) | 17.2 (1.02) | 7.6 (0.72) | 1.8 (0.35) | 1.8 (0.34) | |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 78.1 (0.73) | 15.4 (0.62) | 4.7 (0.36) | 0.7 (0.13) | 1.1 (0.16) | |
| Family income ¹¹ | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 100.0 | 75.5 (0.95) | 14.6 (0.78) | 5.8 (0.54) | 1.4 (0.25) | 2.7 (0.37) | |
| \$35,000 or more | 100.0 | 75.8 (0.76) | 16.3 (0.63) | 5.5 (0.38) | 1.0 (0.16) | 1.3 (0.18) | |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 100.0 | 73.8 (1.64) | 14.8 (1.20) | 7.2 (1.04) | 1.7 (0.42) | 2.5 (0.64) | |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 100.0 | 72.6 (1.41) | 17.8 (1.27) | 6.8 (0.81) | 1.1 (0.29) | 1.8 (0.39) | |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 100.0 | 75.7 (1.77) | 17.6 (1.56) | 4.8 (0.84) | *1.3 (0.53) | *0.6 (0.18) | |
| \$100,000 or more | 100.0 | 79.5 (1.08) | 15.4 (1.01) | 3.9 (0.49) | *0.5 (0.15) | 0.7 (0.18) | |
| Poverty status ¹² | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 100.0 | 76.0 (1.26) | 13.3 (0.99) | 5.7 (0.73) | 1.3 (0.31) | 3.6 (0.61) | |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 73.5 (1.28) | 15.7 (1.05) | 7.3 (0.77) | 1.8 (0.36) | 1.7 (0.30) | |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 76.9 (0.78) | 16.5 (0.69) | 4.7 (0.36) | 0.9 (0.16) | 1.1 (0.17) | |
| Health insurance coverage ¹³ | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 76.6 (0.83) | 17.1 (0.74) | 4.6 (0.37) | 0.8 (0.16) | 0.9 (0.14) | |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 79.0 (0.93) | 13.9 (0.81) | 4.5 (0.52) | 0.6 (0.14) | 2.1 (0.28) | |
| Other | 100.0 | 78.8 (3.90) | 15.1 (3.58) | *5.6 (1.76) | † | – | |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 51.7 (2.05) | 18.6 (1.49) | 16.2 (1.48) | 6.1 (1.01) | 7.4 (1.25) | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XII. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last contact with a health care professional for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Time since last contact with a health care professional ¹ | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|---|--|---|--------------------------------|
| | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ² |
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | | Percent distribution ³ (standard error) | | | | |
| Large MSA | 100.0 | 75.5 (0.78) | 16.1 (0.67) | 5.2 (0.38) | 1.2 (0.18) | 1.9 (0.22) |
| Small MSA. | 100.0 | 75.6 (1.25) | 16.3 (1.02) | 5.7 (0.54) | 1.2 (0.23) | 1.3 (0.25) |
| Not in MSA | 100.0 | 74.6 (1.32) | 15.6 (1.19) | 6.6 (0.85) | *0.8 (0.32) | 2.4 (0.58) |
| Region | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 81.9 (1.35) | 13.7 (1.26) | 2.2 (0.40) | † | 1.9 (0.42) |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 73.8 (1.24) | 18.0 (1.17) | 5.7 (0.65) | 1.1 (0.28) | 1.4 (0.39) |
| South | 100.0 | 75.6 (1.02) | 15.5 (0.82) | 6.0 (0.54) | 1.1 (0.21) | 1.8 (0.26) |
| West | 100.0 | 72.1 (1.28) | 16.6 (0.98) | 7.2 (0.64) | 1.9 (0.33) | 2.2 (0.34) |
| Current health status | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 74.9 (0.67) | 16.4 (0.56) | 5.7 (0.34) | 1.1 (0.14) | 1.8 (0.19) |
| Good | 100.0 | 76.7 (1.30) | 15.1 (1.18) | 5.5 (0.64) | 1.2 (0.30) | 1.5 (0.33) |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 87.8 (2.76) | *7.4 (2.23) | † | † | † |

— Quantity zero.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the question, "About how long has it been since anyone in the family last saw or talked to a doctor or other health care professional about [child's name]'s health? Include doctors seen while [he/she] was a patient in a hospital."²Includes a small number of children who have never seen a doctor.³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.⁸Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.¹²Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Selected measures of health care access | | | | | |
|--|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Uninsured for health care ¹ | Unmet medical need ² | Delayed care due to cost ³ | Uninsured for health care ¹ | Unmet medical need ² | Delayed care due to cost ³ |
| | | Number in thousands ⁴ | | | Percent ⁵ (standard error) | | |
| Total ⁶ (crude) | 73,994 | 6,021 | 1,827 | 3,490 | 8.2 (0.36) | 2.5 (0.16) | 4.7 (0.26) |
| Total ⁶ (age-adjusted) | 73,994 | 6,021 | 1,827 | 3,490 | 8.2 (0.36) | 2.5 (0.16) | 4.7 (0.26) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 3,087 | 938 | 1,763 | 8.2 (0.42) | 2.5 (0.20) | 4.7 (0.30) |
| Female | 36,177 | 2,934 | 889 | 1,727 | 8.2 (0.41) | 2.5 (0.20) | 4.8 (0.33) |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,232 | 1,323 | 434 | 818 | 6.3 (0.48) | 2.1 (0.28) | 3.9 (0.41) |
| 5–11 years | 28,142 | 2,212 | 656 | 1,244 | 7.9 (0.43) | 2.3 (0.23) | 4.4 (0.33) |
| 12–17 years | 24,621 | 2,486 | 737 | 1,428 | 10.1 (0.53) | 3.0 (0.25) | 5.8 (0.40) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁷ | 71,350 | 5,848 | 1,738 | 3,334 | 8.2 (0.36) | 2.4 (0.16) | 4.7 (0.27) |
| White | 55,943 | 4,692 | 1,320 | 2,684 | 8.4 (0.43) | 2.4 (0.19) | 4.8 (0.33) |
| Black or African American | 11,353 | 749 | 335 | 530 | 6.7 (0.58) | 3.0 (0.37) | 4.7 (0.45) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 708 | 134 | † | *29 | 18.9 (4.57) | † | *4.1 (1.87) |
| Asian | 3,041 | 239 | 62 | 87 | 7.9 (1.10) | 2.0 (0.57) | 2.9 (0.71) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 306 | *34 | † | † | *11.1 (4.14) | † | † |
| Two or more races ⁸ | 2,644 | 174 | *89 | 156 | 6.6 (1.25) | *3.4 (1.04) | 5.9 (1.37) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,144 | *55 | *30 | *63 | *4.9 (1.54) | *2.6 (1.02) | *5.5 (1.85) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 552 | *67 | *52 | *70 | *12.3 (4.10) | *9.4 (4.34) | *12.8 (4.88) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁹ and race | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,521 | 2,413 | 600 | 981 | 14.7 (0.84) | 3.7 (0.36) | 5.9 (0.59) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,543 | 1,832 | 427 | 713 | 16.0 (1.02) | 3.7 (0.46) | 6.2 (0.79) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,473 | 3,609 | 1,226 | 2,509 | 6.3 (0.37) | 2.1 (0.17) | 4.4 (0.28) |
| White, single race | 41,069 | 2,467 | 792 | 1,809 | 6.0 (0.46) | 1.9 (0.20) | 4.4 (0.36) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,612 | 692 | 294 | 479 | 6.6 (0.61) | 2.8 (0.38) | 4.5 (0.47) |
| Family structure ¹⁰ | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,528 | 3,917 | 1,117 | 2,188 | 7.6 (0.40) | 2.2 (0.19) | 4.2 (0.30) |
| Mother, no father | 18,029 | 1,576 | 587 | 1,132 | 8.8 (0.59) | 3.3 (0.32) | 6.3 (0.54) |
| Father, no mother | 2,319 | 296 | 85 | 115 | 13.0 (2.10) | 3.7 (0.84) | 4.9 (0.98) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,119 | 233 | *38 | 56 | 11.1 (1.46) | *1.8 (0.60) | 2.6 (0.72) |
| Parent's education ¹¹ | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,009 | 1,498 | 289 | 451 | 16.7 (1.19) | 3.2 (0.43) | 5.0 (0.54) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹² | 14,730 | 1,560 | 431 | 741 | 10.7 (0.77) | 2.9 (0.41) | 5.0 (0.56) |
| More than high school | 47,425 | 2,668 | 1,061 | 2,233 | 5.6 (0.33) | 2.2 (0.19) | 4.7 (0.32) |
| Family income ¹³ | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 22,493 | 2,508 | 726 | 1,312 | 11.2 (0.65) | 3.2 (0.32) | 5.8 (0.48) |
| \$35,000 or more | 45,611 | 3,077 | 984 | 1,946 | 6.8 (0.40) | 2.2 (0.20) | 4.3 (0.30) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 8,994 | 1,166 | 310 | 538 | 13.0 (1.11) | 3.5 (0.43) | 6.0 (0.70) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,196 | 1,165 | 421 | 924 | 9.6 (0.86) | 3.5 (0.53) | 7.6 (0.83) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,733 | 362 | 122 | 206 | 4.2 (0.62) | 1.4 (0.35) | 2.4 (0.46) |
| \$100,000 or more | 15,687 | 383 | 131 | 278 | 2.4 (0.53) | 0.8 (0.21) | 1.8 (0.28) |
| Poverty status ¹⁴ | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,007 | 1,630 | 456 | 767 | 11.7 (0.85) | 3.3 (0.43) | 5.5 (0.64) |
| Near poor | 15,063 | 1,818 | 491 | 997 | 12.1 (0.84) | 3.3 (0.41) | 6.6 (0.62) |
| Not poor | 37,876 | 1,890 | 680 | 1,398 | 5.0 (0.39) | 1.8 (0.19) | 3.7 (0.29) |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁵ | | | | | | | |
| Private | 41,097 | — | 549 | 1,339 | — | 1.3 (0.17) | 3.3 (0.30) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,351 | — | 422 | 736 | — | 1.7 (0.24) | 3.0 (0.32) |
| Other | 2,126 | — | *25 | 48 | — | *1.2 (0.46) | *2.2 (0.68) |
| Uninsured | 6,021 | 6,021 | 829 | 1,361 | 100 (0.00) | 13.8 (1.04) | 22.6 (1.52) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIII. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of selected measures of health care access for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Selected measures of health care access | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|---|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | | Uninsured for health care ¹ | Unmet medical need ² | Delayed care due to cost ³ | Uninsured for health care ¹ | Unmet medical need ² | Delayed care due to cost ³ |
| Place of residence ¹⁶ | | Number in thousands ⁴ | | | Percent ⁵ (standard error) | | |
| Large MSA | 39,154 | 3,043 | 1,022 | 1,948 | 7.8 (0.39) | 2.6 (0.22) | 5.0 (0.36) |
| Small MSA | 23,105 | 1,831 | 624 | 1,063 | 8.0 (0.72) | 2.7 (0.32) | 4.6 (0.41) |
| Not in MSA | 11,735 | 1,148 | 180 | 479 | 9.8 (1.14) | 1.5 (0.22) | 4.1 (0.81) |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,465 | 547 | 168 | 328 | 4.4 (0.78) | 1.3 (0.28) | 2.6 (0.38) |
| Midwest | 17,277 | 1,144 | 349 | 731 | 6.7 (0.71) | 2.0 (0.29) | 4.2 (0.50) |
| South | 26,314 | 2,797 | 741 | 1,342 | 10.7 (0.66) | 2.8 (0.31) | 5.1 (0.45) |
| West | 17,939 | 1,534 | 569 | 1,090 | 8.6 (0.67) | 3.2 (0.32) | 6.1 (0.66) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,863 | 4,756 | 1,354 | 2,591 | 7.7 (0.36) | 2.2 (0.17) | 4.2 (0.27) |
| Good | 10,821 | 1,139 | 351 | 751 | 10.7 (0.93) | 3.3 (0.38) | 6.9 (0.64) |
| Fair or poor | 1,296 | 122 | 118 | 146 | 9.5 (1.86) | 9.1 (1.85) | 11.2 (2.01) |

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

— Quantity zero.

¹Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "[Are you/Is anyone] covered by health insurance or some other kind of health care plan?"

²Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [you/someone in the family] needed medical care, but did not get it because [you/the family] couldn't afford it?"

³Based on the following question in the family core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, [have/has] [you/anyone in the family] delayed seeking medical care because of worry about the cost?"

⁴Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

⁵Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁶Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, numbers within selected characteristics may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁷In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "One race" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific groups shown separately. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁸Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations. Therefore, the frequencies for the category "Two or more races" will be greater than the sum of the frequencies for the specific combinations shown separately.

⁹Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

¹⁰Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹¹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹²GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹³The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁵Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁶MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTES: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population. This table differs from most other detailed tables in this report in that the estimates were based on responses about all children in the family, not only the sample child. These data came from the Person File and were weighted using the Person weight. The estimates of "All children under 18 years" in this table differ slightly from estimates of "All children under 18 years" in the other detailed tables that were based on the Sample Child File and were weighted using the Sample Child weight.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹ | | | | | |
|---|-----------------------------|--|--------|-------|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| | | None | | | One | | |
| | | Two or more | | | Two or more | | |
| | | Number in thousands ² | | | Percent ³ (standard error) | | |
| Total ⁴ (crude) | 73,996 | 58,393 | 10,393 | 4,950 | 79.2 (0.52) | 14.1 (0.45) | 6.7 (0.32) |
| Total ⁴ (age-adjusted) | 73,996 | 58,393 | 10,393 | 4,950 | 79.3 (0.52) | 14.0 (0.45) | 6.7 (0.32) |
| Sex | | | | | | | |
| Male | 37,818 | 29,317 | 5,729 | 2,620 | 77.8 (0.76) | 15.2 (0.67) | 7.0 (0.45) |
| Female | 36,177 | 29,076 | 4,664 | 2,331 | 80.6 (0.71) | 12.9 (0.61) | 6.5 (0.46) |
| Age | | | | | | | |
| 0–4 years | 21,134 | 15,417 | 3,696 | 1,961 | 73.2 (1.05) | 17.5 (0.90) | 9.3 (0.70) |
| 5–11 years | 27,943 | 22,626 | 3,587 | 1,653 | 81.2 (0.82) | 12.9 (0.73) | 5.9 (0.51) |
| 12–17 years | 24,918 | 20,350 | 3,110 | 1,337 | 82.1 (0.77) | 12.5 (0.70) | 5.4 (0.43) |
| Race | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁵ | 71,276 | 56,359 | 10,008 | 4,651 | 79.4 (0.53) | 14.1 (0.46) | 6.5 (0.32) |
| White | 55,807 | 44,615 | 7,699 | 3,287 | 80.2 (0.60) | 13.8 (0.53) | 5.9 (0.36) |
| Black or African American | 11,293 | 8,218 | 1,837 | 1,195 | 73.1 (1.32) | 16.3 (1.10) | 10.6 (0.91) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 795 | 612 | *122 | *61 | 76.9 (4.93) | 15.4 (4.41) | *7.7 (2.60) |
| Asian | 3,023 | 2,670 | 241 | 103 | 88.6 (1.54) | 8.0 (1.30) | 3.4 (0.87) |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 358 | *243 | *110 | † | 68.0 (14.31) | *30.6 (14.14) | † |
| Two or more races ⁶ | 2,720 | 2,034 | 384 | 299 | 74.8 (2.66) | 14.1 (2.16) | 11.0 (2.00) |
| Black or African American and white | 1,224 | 846 | 231 | *144 | 69.3 (4.87) | 18.9 (4.15) | *11.8 (3.63) |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 556 | 437 | *41 | *77 | 78.7 (5.10) | *7.4 (2.87) | *13.9 (4.26) |
| Hispanic or Latino origin⁷ and race | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 16,522 | 13,135 | 2,223 | 1,104 | 79.8 (0.97) | 13.5 (0.89) | 6.7 (0.54) |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 11,476 | 9,362 | 1,408 | 667 | 81.9 (1.19) | 12.3 (1.11) | 5.8 (0.65) |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 57,474 | 45,257 | 8,169 | 3,847 | 79.0 (0.61) | 14.3 (0.54) | 6.7 (0.38) |
| White, single race | 40,952 | 32,708 | 5,751 | 2,345 | 80.2 (0.73) | 14.1 (0.64) | 5.7 (0.45) |
| Black or African American, single race | 10,544 | 7,716 | 1,683 | 1,105 | 73.5 (1.37) | 16.0 (1.16) | 10.5 (0.94) |
| Family structure⁸ | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 51,421 | 41,724 | 6,804 | 2,722 | 81.4 (0.64) | 13.3 (0.54) | 5.3 (0.36) |
| Mother, no father | 18,113 | 13,185 | 3,028 | 1,826 | 73.1 (1.13) | 16.8 (0.94) | 10.1 (0.72) |
| Father, no mother | 2,259 | 1,879 | 213 | *161 | 83.4 (2.70) | 9.4 (1.81) | *7.2 (2.27) |
| Neither mother nor father | 2,203 | 1,605 | 348 | 241 | 73.2 (3.05) | 15.9 (2.48) | 11.0 (2.16) |
| Parent's education⁹ | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 9,221 | 7,184 | 1,218 | 795 | 78.1 (1.41) | 13.2 (1.14) | 8.6 (0.97) |
| High school diploma or GED ¹⁰ | 14,626 | 11,019 | 2,344 | 1,194 | 75.7 (1.20) | 16.1 (1.05) | 8.2 (0.80) |
| More than high school | 47,674 | 38,432 | 6,427 | 2,697 | 80.8 (0.63) | 13.5 (0.55) | 5.7 (0.36) |
| Family income¹¹ | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 23,406 | 17,132 | 3,790 | 2,410 | 73.4 (0.99) | 16.2 (0.82) | 10.3 (0.70) |
| \$35,000 or more | 46,961 | 38,393 | 6,059 | 2,407 | 81.9 (0.63) | 12.9 (0.54) | 5.1 (0.34) |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 9,306 | 7,227 | 1,411 | 650 | 77.8 (1.55) | 15.2 (1.34) | 7.0 (0.93) |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 12,576 | 10,073 | 1,725 | 748 | 80.3 (1.31) | 13.8 (1.16) | 6.0 (0.73) |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 8,946 | 7,410 | 1,112 | 415 | 82.9 (1.45) | 12.4 (1.27) | 4.6 (0.77) |
| \$100,000 or more | 16,133 | 13,682 | 1,811 | 595 | 85.0 (0.98) | 11.3 (0.88) | 3.7 (0.46) |
| Poverty status¹² | | | | | | | |
| Poor | 14,714 | 10,681 | 2,267 | 1,720 | 72.8 (1.34) | 15.5 (1.10) | 11.7 (0.99) |
| Near poor | 15,542 | 11,821 | 2,536 | 1,151 | 76.2 (1.18) | 16.4 (1.02) | 7.4 (0.72) |
| Not poor | 38,921 | 32,078 | 4,917 | 1,838 | 82.6 (0.66) | 12.7 (0.57) | 4.7 (0.34) |
| Health insurance coverage¹³ | | | | | | | |
| Private | 40,817 | 33,923 | 5,039 | 1,708 | 83.4 (0.64) | 12.4 (0.57) | 4.2 (0.32) |
| Medicaid or other public | 24,656 | 17,748 | 4,208 | 2,610 | 72.2 (0.99) | 17.1 (0.86) | 10.6 (0.72) |
| Other | 2,135 | 1,453 | 438 | 244 | 68.0 (3.46) | 20.5 (3.39) | 11.4 (2.06) |
| Uninsured | 6,139 | 5,099 | 679 | 347 | 83.2 (1.56) | 11.1 (1.35) | 5.7 (0.85) |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XIV. Frequencies and percentages (with standard errors) of emergency room visits in the past 12 months for children under 18 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | All children under 18 years | Emergency room visits in the past 12 months ¹ | | | | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|-------|-------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | None | One | Two or more | None | One | Two or more |
| Place of residence ¹⁴ | | Number in thousands ² | | | Percent ³ (standard error) | | |
| Large MSA | 38,826 | 31,009 | 5,166 | 2,519 | 80.1 (0.70) | 13.4 (0.61) | 6.5 (0.43) |
| Small MSA | 23,370 | 18,479 | 3,345 | 1,473 | 79.3 (0.96) | 14.4 (0.88) | 6.3 (0.51) |
| Not in MSA | 11,800 | 8,905 | 1,881 | 958 | 75.8 (1.34) | 16.0 (1.05) | 8.2 (1.03) |
| Region | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 12,479 | 9,670 | 1,928 | 787 | 78.1 (1.31) | 15.6 (1.15) | 6.4 (0.83) |
| Midwest | 17,848 | 13,865 | 2,640 | 1,277 | 78.0 (1.05) | 14.8 (0.98) | 7.2 (0.70) |
| South | 25,946 | 20,111 | 3,769 | 1,999 | 77.7 (0.92) | 14.6 (0.76) | 7.7 (0.56) |
| West | 17,723 | 14,747 | 2,057 | 887 | 83.4 (0.95) | 11.6 (0.88) | 5.0 (0.49) |
| Current health status | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 61,874 | 49,983 | 8,434 | 3,274 | 81.0 (0.55) | 13.7 (0.50) | 5.3 (0.30) |
| Good | 10,805 | 7,655 | 1,795 | 1,292 | 71.3 (1.47) | 16.7 (1.18) | 12.0 (1.16) |
| Fair or poor | 1,315 | 753 | 164 | 384 | 57.9 (4.44) | 12.6 (2.47) | 29.5 (4.22) |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

¹Based on the following question in the sample child core section of the survey: "DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, how many times has [child's name] gone to a hospital emergency room about [his/her] health? (This includes emergency room visits that resulted in a hospital admission.)"

²Unknowns for the columns are not included in the frequencies (see Appendix I), but they are included in the "All children under 18 years" column.

³Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁴Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent's education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁵In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category "One race" refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁶Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁷Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁸Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

⁹Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹⁰GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹¹The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹²Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁴MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

Table XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009

| Selected characteristic | All children 2–17 years | Unmet dental need ¹ | | All children 2–17 years | Time since last dental visit ² | | | | | |
|--|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Yes | No | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ³ | |
| Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error) | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total ⁵ (crude) | 100.0 | 7.1 (0.35) | 92.9 (0.35) | 100.0 | 60.6 (0.70) | 17.8 (0.56) | 6.6 (0.35) | 3.3 (0.29) | 11.6 (0.47) | |
| Total ⁵ (age-adjusted) | 100.0 | 7.1 (0.34) | 92.9 (0.34) | 100.0 | 61.0 (0.69) | 17.9 (0.56) | 6.7 (0.35) | 3.4 (0.30) | 11.1 (0.43) | |
| Sex | | | | | | | | | | |
| Male | 100.0 | 7.5 (0.52) | 92.5 (0.52) | 100.0 | 60.9 (1.02) | 16.7 (0.74) | 6.6 (0.51) | 3.6 (0.46) | 12.2 (0.70) | |
| Female | 100.0 | 6.6 (0.45) | 93.4 (0.45) | 100.0 | 60.3 (0.93) | 19.0 (0.79) | 6.6 (0.48) | 3.0 (0.32) | 11.0 (0.61) | |
| Age | | | | | | | | | | |
| 2–4 years | 100.0 | 4.4 (0.70) | 95.6 (0.70) | 100.0 | 44.3 (1.65) | 11.2 (1.15) | 2.5 (0.44) | 0.8 (0.20) | 41.2 (1.64) | |
| 5–11 years | 100.0 | 6.2 (0.44) | 93.8 (0.44) | 100.0 | 66.5 (1.01) | 18.6 (0.83) | 6.6 (0.57) | 2.7 (0.38) | 5.7 (0.58) | |
| 12–17 years | 100.0 | 9.5 (0.64) | 90.5 (0.64) | 100.0 | 62.5 (1.08) | 20.4 (0.95) | 8.8 (0.59) | 5.4 (0.57) | 3.1 (0.36) | |
| Race | | | | | | | | | | |
| One race ⁶ | 100.0 | 7.1 (0.35) | 92.9 (0.35) | 100.0 | 60.6 (0.71) | 17.8 (0.58) | 6.7 (0.36) | 3.4 (0.30) | 11.6 (0.49) | |
| White | 100.0 | 7.2 (0.41) | 92.8 (0.41) | 100.0 | 62.0 (0.82) | 17.1 (0.66) | 6.5 (0.42) | 3.2 (0.36) | 11.3 (0.52) | |
| Black or African American | 100.0 | 7.0 (0.81) | 93.0 (0.81) | 100.0 | 55.1 (1.57) | 21.7 (1.26) | 8.5 (0.80) | 3.7 (0.63) | 11.1 (1.05) | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 100.0 | *7.3 (2.69) | 92.7 (2.69) | 100.0 | 48.8 (7.03) | 19.7 (5.70) | *8.1 (3.67) | † | *18.7 (7.34) | |
| Asian | 100.0 | 5.1 (1.08) | 94.9 (1.08) | 100.0 | 61.3 (2.68) | 14.9 (1.81) | 4.5 (0.91) | 4.5 (1.26) | 14.8 (2.24) | |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 100.0 | † | 95.1 (3.55) | 100.0 | *27.7 (12.12) | † | † | † | † | |
| Two or more races ⁷ | 100.0 | 6.7 (1.61) | 93.3 (1.61) | 100.0 | 62.2 (3.16) | 17.8 (2.80) | 4.4 (1.15) | *3.2 (1.06) | 12.4 (2.16) | |
| Black or African American and white | 100.0 | *4.2 (1.87) | 95.8 (1.87) | 100.0 | 59.2 (5.08) | 19.4 (4.15) | *4.0 (1.76) | *4.7 (2.14) | 12.7 (3.45) | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native and white | 100.0 | *12.8 (5.22) | 87.2 (5.22) | 100.0 | 51.8 (7.02) | 24.6 (6.86) | *6.4 (3.05) | † | *15.2 (5.39) | |
| Hispanic or Latino origin ⁸ and race | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 10.5 (0.81) | 89.5 (0.81) | 100.0 | 54.0 (1.43) | 19.0 (1.05) | 9.5 (0.84) | 4.0 (0.51) | 13.5 (0.84) | |
| Mexican or Mexican American | 100.0 | 11.1 (1.02) | 88.9 (1.02) | 100.0 | 52.6 (1.76) | 19.1 (1.30) | 10.3 (1.07) | 4.2 (0.61) | 13.8 (1.04) | |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 100.0 | 6.1 (0.38) | 93.9 (0.38) | 100.0 | 62.5 (0.78) | 17.5 (0.65) | 5.8 (0.38) | 3.2 (0.33) | 11.1 (0.56) | |
| White, single race | 100.0 | 6.0 (0.46) | 94.0 (0.46) | 100.0 | 65.1 (0.95) | 16.4 (0.81) | 5.4 (0.49) | 2.9 (0.42) | 10.2 (0.63) | |
| Black or African American, single race | 100.0 | 6.8 (0.82) | 93.2 (0.82) | 100.0 | 54.8 (1.62) | 22.0 (1.30) | 8.3 (0.81) | 3.7 (0.63) | 11.3 (1.10) | |
| Family structure ⁹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mother and father | 100.0 | 6.4 (0.40) | 93.6 (0.40) | 100.0 | 63.2 (0.86) | 15.7 (0.63) | 5.8 (0.42) | 2.9 (0.37) | 12.4 (0.61) | |
| Mother, no father | 100.0 | 9.1 (0.74) | 90.9 (0.74) | 100.0 | 54.9 (1.35) | 22.9 (1.19) | 8.3 (0.70) | 4.2 (0.49) | 9.7 (0.74) | |
| Father, no mother | 100.0 | 6.3 (1.37) | 93.7 (1.37) | 100.0 | 53.3 (3.50) | 19.2 (2.69) | 11.0 (2.23) | 4.4 (1.26) | 12.0 (2.11) | |
| Neither mother nor father | 100.0 | 7.2 (1.60) | 92.8 (1.60) | 100.0 | 56.5 (3.46) | 22.2 (3.03) | 7.6 (1.83) | 4.9 (1.47) | 8.8 (1.69) | |
| Parent's education ¹⁰ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Less than high school diploma | 100.0 | 9.7 (0.95) | 90.3 (0.95) | 100.0 | 50.2 (2.03) | 20.8 (1.77) | 9.4 (0.96) | 6.4 (1.08) | 13.2 (1.22) | |
| High school diploma or GED ¹¹ | 100.0 | 8.3 (0.78) | 91.7 (0.78) | 100.0 | 51.7 (1.53) | 21.6 (1.28) | 8.5 (0.86) | 4.3 (0.66) | 13.9 (1.22) | |
| More than high school | 100.0 | 6.3 (0.43) | 93.7 (0.43) | 100.0 | 65.6 (0.82) | 15.7 (0.69) | 5.5 (0.42) | 2.4 (0.26) | 10.8 (0.58) | |

See footnotes at end of table.

Table XV. Percent distributions (with standard errors) of unmet dental need in the past 12 months and percent distributions (with standard errors) of length of time since last dental visit for children 2–17 years of age, by selected characteristics: United States, 2009—Con.

| Selected characteristic | | Unmet dental need ¹ | | All children 2–17 years | Time since last dental visit ² | | | | | |
|---|-------|--|-------------|-------------------------------|---|---|--|---|-----------------------------------|--|
| | | Yes | No | | 6 months or less | More than 6 months but not more than 1 year | More than 1 year but not more than 2 years | More than 2 years but not more than 5 years | More than 5 years ³ | |
| Family income ¹² | | Percent distribution ⁴ (standard error) | | | | | | | | |
| Less than \$35,000 | 100.0 | 10.3 (0.71) | 89.7 (0.71) | 100.0 | 50.9 (1.29) | 21.8 (1.18) | 9.2 (0.76) | 4.9 (0.57) | 13.2 (0.79) | |
| \$35,000 or more | 100.0 | 5.7 (0.42) | 94.3 (0.42) | 100.0 | 65.0 (0.81) | 15.7 (0.62) | 5.6 (0.40) | 2.8 (0.30) | 11.0 (0.63) | |
| \$35,000–\$49,999 | 100.0 | 9.4 (1.16) | 90.6 (1.16) | 100.0 | 52.4 (1.98) | 22.0 (1.60) | 7.9 (1.21) | 4.3 (0.70) | 13.4 (1.36) | |
| \$50,000–\$74,999 | 100.0 | 9.2 (1.03) | 90.8 (1.03) | 100.0 | 57.6 (1.67) | 18.9 (1.29) | 6.7 (0.68) | 4.0 (0.77) | 12.7 (1.23) | |
| \$75,000–\$99,999 | 100.0 | 4.3 (0.93) | 95.7 (0.93) | 100.0 | 66.5 (1.84) | 12.6 (1.18) | 5.9 (1.08) | 2.9 (0.74) | 12.1 (1.46) | |
| \$100,000 or more | 100.0 | 1.9 (0.34) | 98.1 (0.34) | 100.0 | 76.6 (1.33) | 11.4 (0.96) | 3.3 (0.53) | 0.9 (0.23) | 7.8 (1.00) | |
| Poverty status ¹³ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Poor. | 100.0 | 9.8 (0.94) | 90.2 (0.94) | 100.0 | 50.0 (1.68) | 21.6 (1.59) | 9.6 (1.12) | 5.3 (0.79) | 13.5 (1.09) | |
| Near poor | 100.0 | 10.7 (0.96) | 89.3 (0.96) | 100.0 | 53.9 (1.51) | 21.7 (1.35) | 7.2 (0.71) | 4.8 (0.63) | 12.4 (0.98) | |
| Not poor | 100.0 | 4.5 (0.38) | 95.5 (0.38) | 100.0 | 67.7 (0.87) | 14.5 (0.65) | 5.3 (0.42) | 2.2 (0.27) | 10.3 (0.63) | |
| Health insurance coverage ¹⁴ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Private | 100.0 | 4.4 (0.38) | 95.6 (0.38) | 100.0 | 68.9 (0.86) | 14.3 (0.62) | 5.1 (0.44) | 1.9 (0.25) | 9.8 (0.60) | |
| Medicaid or other public | 100.0 | 6.7 (0.58) | 93.3 (0.58) | 100.0 | 55.8 (1.23) | 21.4 (1.12) | 7.1 (0.60) | 3.2 (0.44) | 12.5 (0.85) | |
| Other | 100.0 | *3.1 (1.01) | 96.9 (1.01) | 100.0 | 55.3 (4.60) | 21.7 (3.60) | 8.5 (2.45) | † | 13.3 (3.27) | |
| Uninsured | 100.0 | 27.8 (2.00) | 72.2 (2.00) | 100.0 | 26.0 (1.97) | 25.9 (2.28) | 14.1 (1.40) | 14.4 (2.18) | 19.7 (1.74) | |
| Place of residence ¹⁵ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Large MSA | 100.0 | 6.9 (0.45) | 93.1 (0.45) | 100.0 | 61.3 (0.92) | 17.7 (0.71) | 6.7 (0.46) | 2.8 (0.28) | 11.5 (0.62) | |
| Small MSA. | 100.0 | 6.8 (0.61) | 93.2 (0.61) | 100.0 | 61.3 (1.26) | 17.8 (1.03) | 5.3 (0.45) | 3.5 (0.52) | 12.2 (0.89) | |
| Not in MSA | 100.0 | 8.2 (1.04) | 91.8 (1.04) | 100.0 | 57.1 (2.06) | 18.4 (1.71) | 8.8 (1.19) | 4.8 (1.16) | 11.0 (1.24) | |
| Region | | | | | | | | | | |
| Northeast | 100.0 | 3.8 (0.63) | 96.2 (0.63) | 100.0 | 65.8 (1.59) | 16.8 (1.40) | 4.6 (0.74) | 1.9 (0.41) | 11.0 (1.20) | |
| Midwest | 100.0 | 5.8 (0.69) | 94.2 (0.69) | 100.0 | 63.4 (1.44) | 17.2 (1.28) | 5.3 (0.66) | 2.9 (0.67) | 11.3 (0.94) | |
| South | 100.0 | 7.9 (0.57) | 92.1 (0.57) | 100.0 | 58.3 (1.18) | 18.5 (0.92) | 7.5 (0.59) | 4.4 (0.60) | 11.3 (0.67) | |
| West | 100.0 | 9.4 (0.84) | 90.6 (0.84) | 100.0 | 57.6 (1.47) | 18.2 (1.03) | 8.0 (0.78) | 3.4 (0.43) | 12.9 (1.15) | |
| Current health status | | | | | | | | | | |
| Excellent or very good | 100.0 | 6.7 (0.37) | 93.3 (0.37) | 100.0 | 62.1 (0.74) | 16.7 (0.58) | 6.1 (0.36) | 3.3 (0.33) | 11.9 (0.52) | |
| Good | 100.0 | 8.2 (0.86) | 91.8 (0.86) | 100.0 | 54.5 (1.82) | 23.4 (1.58) | 9.0 (1.18) | 3.5 (0.57) | 9.7 (0.98) | |
| Fair or poor | 100.0 | 16.1 (3.89) | 83.9 (3.89) | 100.0 | 43.4 (4.71) | 23.6 (3.79) | 12.6 (3.00) | *4.4 (1.92) | 16.1 (3.85) | |
| Unmet dental need ¹ | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 100.0 | 100 (0.00) | – | 100.0 | 30.3 (2.33) | 24.4 (2.24) | 18.9 (2.12) | 12.0 (1.71) | 14.4 (1.99) | |
| No. | 100.0 | – | 100 (0.00) | 100.0 | 62.9 (0.71) | 17.3 (0.58) | 5.7 (0.32) | 2.7 (0.26) | 11.4 (0.48) | |

* Estimates preceded by an asterisk have a relative standard error greater than 30% and less than or equal to 50% and should be used with caution as they do not meet standards of reliability or precision.

† Estimates with a relative standard error greater than 50% are indicated with a dagger, but are not shown.

– Quantity zero.

¹Based on the question, “DURING THE PAST 12 MONTHS, was there any time when [child’s name] needed any of the following but didn’t get it because you couldn’t afford it: Dental care including (check-ups)?”

²Based on the question, “About how long has it been since [child’s name] last saw a dentist? Include all types of dentists, such as orthodontists, oral surgeons, and all other dental specialists, as well as dental hygienists.”

³Includes children who have never seen a dentist.

⁴Unknowns for the column variables are not included in the denominators when calculating percentages.

⁵Includes other races not shown separately and children with unknown family structure, parent’s education, family income, poverty status, health insurance, or current health status. Additionally, percentages may not add to totals because of rounding.

⁶In accordance with the 1997 standards for federal data on race and Hispanic or Latino origin (see Appendix II), the category “One race” refers to persons who indicated only a single race group. Persons who indicated a single race other than the groups

shown are included in the total for "One race" but are not shown separately due to small sample sizes. Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races.

⁷Refers to all persons who indicated more than one race group. Only two combinations of multiple race groups are shown due to small sample sizes for other combinations.

⁸Persons of Hispanic or Latino origin may be of any race or combination of races. Similarly, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino" refers to all persons who are not of Hispanic or Latino origin, regardless of race. The tables in this report use the current (1997) Office of Management and Budget race and Hispanic origin terms, and the text uses shorter versions of these terms for conciseness. For example, the category "Not Hispanic or Latino black or African American, single race" in the tables is referred to as "non-Hispanic black" in the text.

⁹Refers to parents living in the household. "Mother and father" can include biological, adoptive, step, in-law, or foster relationships. Legal guardians are classified in "Neither mother nor father."

¹⁰Refers to the education level of the parent with the higher level of education, regardless of that parent's age.

¹¹GED is General Educational Development high school equivalency diploma.

¹²The categories "Less than \$35,000" and "\$35,000 or more" include both persons reporting dollar amounts and persons reporting only that their incomes were within one of these two categories (see Appendix I). The indented categories include only those persons who reported dollar amounts. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, income estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹³Based on family income and family size using the U.S. Census Bureau's poverty thresholds for the previous calendar year. "Poor" persons are defined as below the poverty threshold. "Near poor" persons have incomes of 100% to less than 200% of the poverty threshold. "Not poor" persons have incomes that are 200% of the poverty threshold or greater. Because of the different income questions used in 2007, poverty ratio estimates may not be comparable with those from earlier years.

¹⁴Classification of health insurance coverage is based on a hierarchy of mutually exclusive categories. Persons with more than one type of health insurance were assigned to the first appropriate category in the hierarchy. Persons under age 65 years and those aged 65 years and over were classified separately due to the predominance of Medicare coverage in the older population. The category "Private" includes persons who had any type of private coverage either alone or in combination with other coverage. For example, for persons aged 65 years and over, "Private" includes persons with only private or private in combination with Medicare. The category "Uninsured" includes persons who had no coverage as well as those who had only Indian Health Service coverage or had only a private plan that paid for one type of service such as accidents or dental care (see Appendix II).

¹⁵MSA is metropolitan statistical area. Large MSAs have a population size of 1 million or more; small MSAs have a population size of less than 1 million. "Not in MSA" consists of persons not living in a metropolitan statistical area.

NOTE: Estimates are based on household interviews of a sample of the civilian noninstitutionalized population.

SOURCE: CDC/NCHS, National Health Interview Survey, 2009.

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